



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

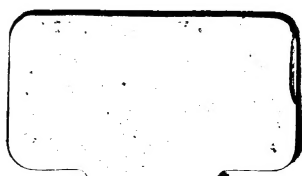
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

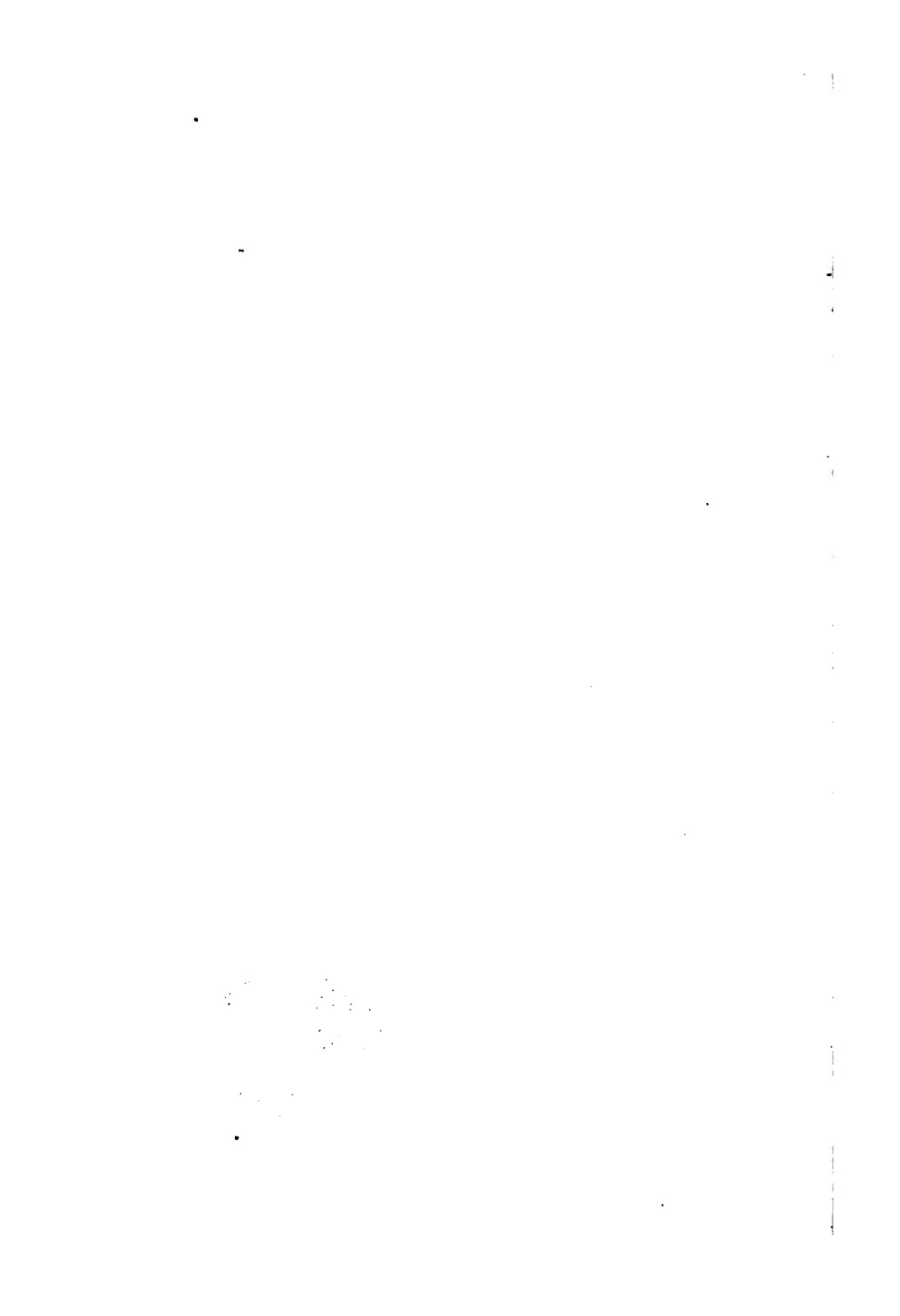
THE HISTORY OF
THE
CITY OF
NEW-YORK
FROM
ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.



600084747-







APPENDIX TO INITIA GRÆCA,
Part I.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES,

WITH

Examination Papers

ON

INITIA GRÆCA, PART I.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION TO INITIA GRÆCA, PART II.,

CONTAINING

EASY READING LESSONS WITH AN ANALYSIS OF
THE SENTENCES.

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.,
EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL AND LATIN DICTIONARIES.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1881.



304. g. 84.

PREFACE.

THE following Additional Exercises on *Initia Græca*, Part I., have been drawn up by the Rev. C. R. Barker, M.A., Assistant Master of Leamington College, under my superintendence. They are on the same plan as those in the Appendix to *Principia Latina*, Part I., which have been used with advantage in many schools.

The Examination Papers are arranged progressively, and are intended for use after or with the corresponding Exercises.

There are added some easy Reading-Lessons, taken from *Initia Græca*, Part II., to which they are designed as an Introduction. A tale is first given; each sentence is divided into its separate elements, and then built up again, so that the beginner may learn by actual practice how a sentence is constructed. The Notes explain all difficulties in construction, together with constant references to the first part of *Initia Græca*. By carefully going through these few pages, the learner will be better prepared for the use of Part II. of *Initia Græca*.

In the Vocabularies, which should be carefully committed to memory before beginning each Exercise, only those words are introduced which have not been previously given in the *Initia Græca*. But all words occurring in this Appendix are given in the Indices to Part I. of the *Initia Græca*, which form a complete Dictionary to both books.

W. S.

CONTENTS.

EXERCISES ON—		PAGE
THE FIRST OR A DECLENSION	1	
THE SECOND OR O DECLENSION	2	
ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS ..	4	
CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES, AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS	5	
FIRST GENERAL EXERCISE	5	
EXERCISES ON—		
THE THIRD DECLENSION	6	
ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION	11	
SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES	13	
SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	14	
SECOND GENERAL EXERCISE	15	
EXERCISES ON—		
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES	15	
FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS	17	
THE NUMERALS	18	
THE PRONOUNS	19	
THIRD GENERAL EXERCISE	23	
EXERCISES ON—		
THE AUXILIARY VERB <i>εἰμι</i> , I am	23	
THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED ..	24	
FOURTH GENERAL EXERCISE	31	

EXERCISES ON—	PAGE
THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES OF VERBS IN Ω UN- CONTRACTED	32
THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω	37
FIFTH GENERAL EXERCISE	38
EXERCISES ON—	
CONTRACTED VERBS	39
SIXTH GENERAL EXERCISE	43
EXERCISE ON VERBS IN μ , FIRST CLASS	44
SEVENTH GENERAL EXERCISE	48
EXERCISES ON—	
VERBS IN μ , FIRST CLASS (<i>continued</i>)	49, 51
VERBS IN μ , SECOND CLASS	52
EIGHTH GENERAL EXERCISE	55
EXERCISES ON—	
IRREGULAR VERBS IN Ω :	
1. VERBS WHICH ADD ϵ TO THE STEM	56
2. VERBS WHICH ADD ν OR $\nu\epsilon$ TO THE STEM	57
3. VERBS WHICH ADD $\alpha\psi$ TO THE PRESENT TENSE	58
4. VERBS WHICH ADD $\sigma\kappa$ TO THE PRESENT STEM	59
5. VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM DIFFE- RENT STEMS	60
6. OTHER IRREGULARITIES	61
7. VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR SECOND AORISTS LIKE THE VERBS IN μ	62
8. VERBS WHICH HAVE PERFECTS WITHOUT ANY PRE- SENT STEMS	63
NINTH GENERAL EXERCISE	64
EXAMINATION PAPERS	65
Easy Reading Lessons	82
Vocabularies OF THE EXERCISES	94
Vocabularies TO EASY READING LESSONS	105

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

TO

INITIA GRÆCA, PART I.

(The letters I. G. refer to INITIA GRÆCA, PART I.)

The First or A Declension.

(I. G., pages 5-7.)

1. FEMININES.

ἔχει, (he, she, it) has.	ἔχουσι(ν), (they) have.
κρύπτει, (he, she, it) hides, or conceals.	κρύπτουσι, (they) hide, or con- ceal.
φεύγει, (he, she, it) avoids, flees from.	φεύγουσι(ν), (they) avoid, flee from.
καὶ, and.	

EXERCISE I.—(I. G. pages 5, 6.)

1. ἡ βασίλεια φεύγει τὴν πανουργίαν. 2. αἱ βασίλειαι φεύγουσι τὴν πανουργίαν. 3. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ κρύπτει τὴν πανουργίαν. 4. αἱ Ἀθῆναι ἔχουσι στοάς. 5. ἡ βασίλεια μάχαιραν ἔχει. 6. αἱ γλῶσσαι κρύπτουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 7. ἡ νεφέλη τὴν χώραν κρύπτει. 8. ἡ γλῶσσα τὴν πανουργίαν ἔχει. 9. αἱ χώραι νεφέλας ἔχουσι. 10. αἱ νύμφαι μάχαιραν ἔχουσι.

1. The queens have swords. 2. Athena avoids villany. 3. The brides flee-from the country. 4. The bride admires Athens. 5. The clouds hide the country. 6. The tongue avoids villany. 7. The countries have fountains. 8. The brides admire the portico. 9. The cloud hides the porticoes. 10. The queens flee-from the countries.

EXERCISE II.—(I. G. page 6.)

1. ἡ γλῶσσα τῆς βασιλείας ἔχει σοφίαν. 2. ἡ θεὰ τῆς χώρας ἔχει ζώνην. 3. αἱ θεαὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν τῆς λύρας φωνήν. 4. ἡ Βοιωτία ἐστὶ χώρα τῶν Μουσῶν. 5. ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν Μουσῶν

ἐστιν αἰτία τῆς τέχνης. 6. αἱ ὕλαι ἔχουσι πηγάς. 7. ἡ φωνὴ τῆς θεᾶς ἐστιν αἰτία τῆς φυχῆς. 8. ἡ θεὰ ἔχει ζώνην ἀρετῆς. 9. ἡ πηγὴ τῆς ὕλης ἔχει νεφέλην. 10. αἱ πέτραι τῶν ὕλων ἔχουσι πηγάς.

1. The sword of the goddess is the cause of the flight. 2. The rocks of the country conceal the fountains. 3. The arts of the brides are the cause of their (*use article*) reputation. 4. Clouds conceal the fountain of the wood. 5. The queen of the two (*use dual*) countries admires truth and virtue. 6. The goddesses of the earth have girdles. 7. The sound of the lyres conceals the flight of the bride. 8. The cloud conceals the rocks and the woods. 9. The goddesses conceal the villany of the queen. 10. The soul of the queen admires the arts of the Muses.

2. MASCULINES.

EXERCISE III.—(I. G. page 7.)

σώζει, (*he, she, it*) saves. | σώζουσι(ν), (*they*) save.

1. Πυλάδης καὶ Ὀρέστης ἦσαν νεανίαι. 2. Γοργίας θαυμάζει τὴν φωνὴν τῶν σοφιστῶν. 3. ὁ τεχνίτης ἦν νεανίας. 4. ὁ κυβερνήτης σώζει τοὺς ναῦτας. 5. οἱ ναῦται σώζουσι τὸν κυβερνήτην. 6. ἡ βῶμη τῶν στρατιωτῶν σώζει τὴν χώραν. 7. οἱ κριταὶ ἦσαν ταμίαι τῆς δίκης. 8. οἱ Σκύθαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν τοῦ Ὀρέστου φιλίαν. 9. οἱ ναῦται σώζουσι τοὺς στρατιώτας. 10. ἡ τέχνη τοῦ κυβερνήτου σώζει τὸν ναύτην.

1. Pylades admires Orestes. 2. The pilot saves the sailors of the queen. 3. The disciple of the judge was a young man. 4. Truth is the pilot of judges. 5. Soldiers and sailors were the strength of Athens. 6. The Scythians admire the friendship of the two-young-men (*dual*), Pylades and Orestes. 7. The pilots of the sailors avoid the rocks. 8. O judge, wisdom is strength. 9. The judges admire the art of the artists. 10. The virtue of the steward saves the young man.

The Second or O Declension.

NOTE.—The feminine substantives in *ος* of this declension are few in number, but the following should be remembered:—

1. Names of countries, islands, cities, plants.

2. Names of earths and stones, as ἡ ψάμμος *sand*, ἡ πλίνθος *brick*, ἡ ψήφος *the pebble*.

3. Different words denoting 'a way,' as ἡ ὁδός, ἡ κέλευθος.
 4. Various receptacles, as γναθὸς jaw, κιβωτός chest, ληνός wine-vat.
 5. Adjectives used substantivally, as ἡ ἥπειρος the mainland, and a few others, as νόσος disease, δρόσος dew, δοκός beam, βιβλος book.

EXERCISE IV.—(I. G. page 8.)

1. *Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

1. οἱ ναῦται φεύγουσι τὰς νήσους. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι σώζουσι τοὺς ἀδελφούς. 3. ἡ πενία ἐστὶ διδάσκαλος τῶν τρόπων. 4. Ὁ Κύρος ἦν ἀδελφός Ἀρταξέρξου. 5. ἡ πενία ἐστὶ βάσανος τῶν τρόπων τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 6. ὁ θεὸς κρύπτει τὴν τοῦ θανάτου ὁδόν. 7. οἱ ἄγγελοι κρύπτουσι τὴν κιβωτόν. 8. ἡ κιβωτὸς ἔχει θησαυροὺς τῶν ἀδελφῶν. 9. ἡ πενία ἐστὶν ὑπηρέτης τοῦ θανάτου. 10. ἡ ἀμπελος τῆς νήσου ἐστὶ θησαυρὸς τῷ ἀγγέλῳ.

1. The guile of the messengers conceals the gold. 2. Men flee from the way of death. 3. The rocks of the island are death to the sailors. 4. The voice of the messenger has guile. 5. The poverty of the minister is the cause of villany. 6. The ministers admire the chest. 7. Silver and gold are the cause of guile to the messengers of Artaxerxes. 8. The brother of Cyrus was Artaxerxes. 9. The pilot saves the two brothers (*dual*). 10. The vice of the two brothers (*dual*) was the cause of death to the man.

EXERCISE V.—(I. G. page 9.)

2. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. ὁ ναύτης θαυμάζει τὰ ἄστροι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. 2. ὁ ὕπνος ἐστὶ φάρμακον νόσων τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει τὰ φυτὰ καὶ τὰ ζῶα. 4. τὸ θηρίον φεύγει οἰκητήρια τῶν ἀνθρώπων. 5. τὸ ρόπαλον τοῦ κυνηγέτου ἐστὶν αἰτία θανάτου τῷ θηρίῳ. 6. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ κριτοῦ εἰσι σημεῖον παῤῥησίας. 7. οἱ λόγοι εἰσὶν εἰδωλον τῆς ψυχῆς. 8. ἡ ὕλη ἔχει θηρία. 9. τὸ φύλλον τοῦ δένδρου ἐστὶ φάρμακον τῷ θηρίῳ. 10. αἱ νεφέλαι κρύπτουσι ἄστροι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

1. The wood has plants and animals. 2. The star is a gift to the sailor. 3. The huntsman admires the trees and plants. 4. The cloud conceals the stars of heaven. 5. The boldness of the judges is a sign of (their) valour (*use art.*). 6. The tree has leaves. 7. The huntsmen of the island avoid the habitations of men. 8. The rock is the habitation of wild beasts. 9. Poison is the cause of death to the queen. 10. The club of the soldier saves the citizen.

4 ADJECTIVES, FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

EXERCISE VI.—(I. G. pages 9, 10.)

Attic Second Declension, containing stems ending in ω.

1. οἱ νεὲ τῶν Συρακοσῶν ἔχουσι κόσμους. 2. οἱ ναῦται ἔχουσι κάλως. 3. τὸ ἀνώγειν τοῦ νεῷ ἔχει βωμόν. 4. αἱ Συράκουσαι ἔχουσι νεῶς. 5. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι τοὺς νεῶς. 6. ὁ λαγὼς φεύγει τὸν κυνηγέτην. 7. ὁ νεὼς ἔχει ἀνώγειν. 8. οἱ ταῷ ἔχουσι πτερὰ. 9. ἡ νήσος Κῶς ἔχει πέτρας. 10. ὁ υἱὸς θαυμάζει τὰ πτερὰ τοῦ ταῷ.

1. The rocks of the island (of) Cos have fountains. 2. Androgeus was the son of Minos. 3. The son of the huntsman has a hare. 4. The sailors have the feathers of the peacock. 5. The habitation of the man has upper rooms. 6. The altar of the temple has gifts. 7. The ropes of the sailors save the young men. 8. The temples of Athens have altars. 9. The portico is an ornament to the temple. 10. Men admire the feathers of peacocks.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

(I. G. pages 10, 11.)

NOTE.—In the nom. sing. fem. *a* stands after a vowel or *ρ*, elsewhere *η*: δίκαιος, δίκαια, δίκαιον, *just*; σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, *wise*.

Exception: *η* stands after *ο*, except when *ρ* precedes *ο*; ἀπλός,—*δη*,—όν, *simple*; ἀθρόος,—*οἶα*,—όν, *assembled*.

EXERCISE VII.

A.—1. τὸ πτερόν τοῦ ταῷ ἐστὶ καλόν. 2. ὁ ταῷς ἔχει καλὰ πτερὰ. 3. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι κοινὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 4. ἡ σοφία ἐστὶ θεία. 5. ἡ σκιά τῶν δένδρων ἐστὶ τερπνή. 6. τὰ δένδρα ἔχει τερπνὴν σκιάν. 7. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσι φθονεροί. 8. αἱ θεαὶ εἰσι φθονεραί. 9. ἡ ἀμβροσία ἐστὶ θεῖος σίτος. 10. ἡ θεοσέβειά ἐστὶ φνσική.

1. The wood is beautiful. 2. The gods are wise. 3. The animals are beautiful. 4. Justice is divine. 5. The shade of the wood is pleasant. 6. Athena is envious. 7. The desire of glory is common to man (*plural*). 8. The girdles of the goddesses are beautiful. 9. The sailors are friendly to the soldiers. 10. The tongues of men are envious.

B.—1. αἱ ῥῖζαι τῶν ποιητῶν εἰσι καλάι. 2. οἱ νεανῖαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς καλὰς ῥιζάς. 3. ὁ βωμὸς τῶν θεῶν ἔχει καλὰ δῶρα. 4. ἡ ῥίζα τῆς παιδείας ἐστὶ πικρά. 5. τὰ θηρία τῆς ὕλης ἐστὶν ἀγρία. 6. τὰ ἄγρια θηρία φεύγει τὰ οἰκητήρια τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

7. τὸ φάρμακον τῶν νόσων ἐστὶ πικρόν. 8. τὰ θηρία θαυμάζει τὰς θείας ψῆδας τοῦ ποιήτρον. 9. ἡ σκία τῶν δένδρων ἐστὶ τερπνὴ τοῖς ἀγρίοις θηρίοις. 10. τὰ δένδρα τῆς κάλης νήσου κρύπτει τὰ θηρία.

1. The wild huntsman is friendly to the poet. 2. Poets admire the beautiful stars of heaven. 3. The bitter root of education is not (οὐκ) pleasant to the sons. 4. The poet has an envious tongue. 5. Flight is bitter to brave (ἀγαθός) soldiers. 6. Brave (men) avoid the envious tongues. 7. Men admire the divine art of the Muses. 8. The judge avoids the tongues of envious men. 9. The vices of young men are the cause of a bitter death. 10. The words of envious tongues have a bitter boldness.

Contracted Second Declension of Substantives, and Contracted Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

(I. G. pages 12-15.)

EXERCISE VIII.

δίδωσι(ν), (*he, she, it*) gives. | διδοῦσι(ν), (*they*) give.

1. Ἑρμῆς χρυσὴν ῥάβδον ἔχει. 2. οἱ πιστοὶ φίλοι εἰσὶ θησαυρός. 3. ὁ πιστὸς φίλος δίδωσι χρυσοῦν θησαυρὸν τῷ σοφιστῇ. 4. ὁ τάφος κρύπτει τοὺς ἄνους καὶ τοὺς εὔνους. 5. ὁ ἀχάριστος ἄνθρωπος οὐτ' ἀρετὴν οὐτε δόξαν ἔχει. 6. ὁ πλοῦς τοῦ ναύτου ἦν ἱλεως. 7. οἱ ναῦται ἔχουσιν ἱλεων πλοῦν. 8. οἱ πίστοι οὐ (νοί) θαυμάζουσι τὸν ἀχάριστον φίλον. 9. ἡ χρυσὴ κιβωτὸς κρύπτει τὰ δοτὰ τοῦ εἵνου φίλου. 10. ἡ βασιλεία δίδωσιν ἀργυρὰν κιβωτὸν τῇ εὔνῃ παρθένῳ. 11. τὰ δένδρα ἔχει χρυσοῦν καρπόν.

1. The sailor has a propitious voyage. 2. The envious tomb conceals the bones of faithful and thankless friends. 3. The foolish artist gives golden gifts to the thankless maiden. 4. The maiden gives a silver wand to the propitious goddess. 5. The goddesses are propitious to the sailors. 6. Athena gives golden ropes to the faithful sailor. 7. The divine maiden gives a propitious voyage to the pilot. 8. Minos gives simple laws (νόμους masc.) to the citizens. 9. The fruit of the golden tree is golden. 10. The words of truth are simple.

FIRST GENERAL EXERCISE.—(Exercises I.-VIII.)

1. ἡ νεφέλη δίδωσι τερπνὴν σκιὰν ταῖς πέτρας τῆς νήσου. 2. ὁ ἀπλοῦς λόγος ἐστὶ κάτοπτρον τοῦ πιστοῦ νοῦ. 3. ὁ πιστὸς

ταμίαις οὐτ' ὄλον οὔτε σῖτον ἔχει. 4. ὁ ἀγριος κυνηγέτης δίδωσι τὰ ζῆλα τῷ εὐφρ νεανία. 5. ὁ νοῦς τοῦ πιστοῦ κριτοῦ ἐστὶ κοινός. 6. ἡ χρυσὴ λύρα τῆς θεᾶς ἐστὶ δῶρον τῶν Μουσῶν. 7. τὰ δένδρα κρύπτει τὸν κοινὸν τάφον τοῖν νεανίαιν. 8. οἱ τεχνίται θαυμάζουσι τὴν καλὴν στοὰν τοῦ νεώ. 9. αἱ τέχναι τῶν σοφῶν ποιητῶν σώζουσι τὴν ἀχάριστον παρθένον. 10. οἱ ἱεροὶ θεοὶ δίδουσι χρυσὰ δῶρα ταῖς παρθένοις.

1. The golden ropes of the sailor are the gift of the goddess. 2. The envious maiden gives a sword to the soldier. 3. The bitter leaves of the tree are the remedy of the disease. 4. The shade of the cloud conceals the two sailors. 5. The woods have trees, and the trees have leaves. 6. The citizens of Syracuse give beautiful gifts to the temples. 7. The friendly wand of propitious Athena conceals the messenger. 8. The bones of the faithful soldiers have a common tomb. 9. The good stewards flee from villany and vice. 10. The well-disposed queen gives a beautiful temple to the propitious goddesses.

The Third Declension.

The Third Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the stems end in consonants, and the vowels *i* and *u*, with a few in *o* and *ω*.

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Substantives of which the stems end in the guttural and labial mutes, *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, and *π*, *β*, *φ*.

The preposition *ἐν* governs the dative.

EXERCISE IX.—(I. G. page 16.)

θηρεύει, (*he, she, it*) *hunts*. | θηρεύουσι(*u*), (*they*) *hunt*.

1. αἱ ἀλώπεκες εἰσιν ἐν ταῖς ὕλαις. 2. οἱ πέρδικες φεύγουσι τὰς ἀλώπεκας. 3. οἱ στραῶται φεύγουσι τὴν μάστιγα. 4. ὁ θεὸς δίδωσι σῖτον τοῖς πέρδιξι. 5. οἱ ὄρνυες καὶ οἱ πέρδικες φεύγουσι τὴν ἀλώπεκα. 6. ἡ ἀλώπηξ θηρεύει τὴν ὄρνυα καὶ τὴν πέρδικα. 7. οἱ κυνηγέται ἐν ταῖς νήσiais θηρεύουσι τοὺς λαγῶς καὶ τὰς ἀλώπεκας. 8. οἱ ὄνυχες τῶν ἀλωπέκων ἔχουσι τὴν ὄρνυα. 9. αἱ μάστιγες τῶν Ἀράβων εἰσὶν αἰτία θανάτου τῷ ἁγγέλῳ. 10. οἱ φύλακες τοῦ νεώ σώζουσι τὸν τῶν Ἀράβων κήρυκα.

1. The fox has the quail. 2. The claws of the fox have the partridge. 3. Horses avoid the whip. 4. The huntsmen hunt the

quails. 5. The wild foxes hunt the horse of the Arab. 6. The beautiful partridge is in the wood. 7. The huntsman gives quails and partridges to the faithful guards. 8. Ants have a laborious life. 9. The Arabs hunt the wild fox. 10. The huntsmen give a partridge and a quail to the Arab.

2. Substantives of which the stems end in the dental mutes τ, δ, θ.

EXERCISE X.—(I. G. page 16.)

1. ἡ νεότης ἔχει ἐλπίδας. 2. αἱ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ κοιναὶ τῇ νεότητι. 3. οἱ παῖδες πολὺπονον βίον φεύγουσι. 4. ὁ τῶν παίδων γέλως ἐστὶ τερπνός. 5. οἱ σοφοὶ φεύγουσι προδότας τῆς πατρίδος. 6. ὁ Ἄραψ δίδωσι τὰ πτερὰ ὀρνίθων τοῖς παισὶ. 7. αἱ ἐλπίδες νεότητός εἰσι χρυσαῖ. 8. οἱ σοφοὶ θαυμάζουσι γέλωτα παίδων. 9. οἱ φύλακες τοῦ νεῶ κρύπτουσι τὰς (their) λαμπάδας. 10. οἱ λόγοι κήρυκος διδοῦσιν ἐλπίδα τῇ πατρίδι.

1. The boldness of the herald gives hope to the citizens. 2. The birds of the island have beautiful feathers. 3. The soldiers have silver shields. 4. The talons of birds are long. 5. Birds have long talons. 6. The goddess gives a golden shield to the boy. 7. The laughter of the boys has a pleasant sound. 8. The betrayer of his (use *article*) country flees from good citizens. 9. The golden shields of the goddesses save the life of the sailors. 10. God (use *article*) gives beautiful feathers to birds.

3. Substantives of which the stems end in αντ, οντ.

EXERCISE XI.—(I. G. page 18.)

1. ἡ θεὰ Ἄρτεμις θηρεύει τοὺς λέοντας. 2. οἱ ἄρχοντές εἰσι γέροντες. 3. αἱ σκιαὶ νυκτὸς κρύπτουσι τὰ θηρία. 4. οἱ Αἰθίοπες διδοῦσιν ὀδόντας ἐλεφάντων τοῖς ἄρχουσι. 5. οἱ ἐλέφαντες τῶν Αἰθίοπων ἔχουσι μακροὺς ὀδόντας. 6. Φιλοκτῆτης ἦν υἱὸς Πόλιαντος. 7. οἱ λέοντες φεύγουσι τοὺς ἐλέφαντας. 8. οἱ λόγοι τῶν γερόντων εἰσὶ σοφοί. 9. τὸ ῥύπαλον γιγάντός ἐστι μακρόν. 10. Ἄρτεμις θαυμάζει τὰ θηρία τῶν ὕλων.

1. The judges of the country are old men. 2. The teeth of the elephants are an ornament of the temple. 3. The country of the Ethiopians has elephants. 4. The temple of Artemis has a beautiful portico. 5. The old-man gives the tooth of an elephant to the ruler. 6. The old-men give the teeth of elephants to the rulers. 7. The laughter of the old men was bitter. 8. The shields of the giants are golden. 9. The friends of the ruler give beautiful

ornaments to the old-men. 10. The sailors are the cause of death to the giants.

4. Substantives of which the stems end in the liquids
λ, μ, ν, ρ.

EXERCISE XII.—(I. G. page 19.)

1. οἱ δαίμονες εἰσι φύλακες τῆς χώρας. 2. οἱ μῆνες χειμῶνός εἰσι φοβεροί. 3. οἱ παῖδες θαυμάζουσι τὰς χελιδόνας. 4. φοβεροὶ ἦσαν οἱ τῶν γιγάντων ἄγῶνες. 5. αἱ χελιδόνες φεύγουσι χειμῶνα. 6. οἱ πατέρες διδοῦσιν ἀργυροῦς κρατήρας ταῖς θυγατράσι. 7. ἡ φθονερά μήτηρ δίδωσι φάρμακον τῇ καλῇ θυγατρὶ. 8. αἱ θυγατέρες τῆς καλῆς μητρὸς ἦσαν καλά. 9. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ῥήτορος σώζουσι τὴν θυγατέρα τοῦ ἡγεμόνος. 10. οἱ ἄγῶνες τῶν δαιμόνων καὶ τῶν γιγάντων ἦσαν φοβεροί.

1. The words of the orators are the cause of the contest. 2. The daughter flees-from the deity of the country. 3. The leaders save the fathers and the mothers of the soldiers. 4. The daughters give a silver bowl to their (*use article*) father. 5. The old-men give beautiful gifts to the mothers of the maidens. 6. In winter swallows flee-from the country. 7. In the night wild-beasts are fearful to men. 8. The bowls of the queens are golden. 9. The divine deities wonder-at (*θαυμάζουσι*) the contests of the giants. 10. The months of winter are formidable to the swallows.

5. Substantives of which the stems end in the vowels
ι and υ.

EXERCISE XIII.—(I. G. page 20.)

1. οἱ ἡγεμόνες τῆς πόλεως εἰσι φιλότιμοι. 2. οἱ πύργοι τῆς ἐλευθέρας πόλεως ἔχουσι φρόνιμον ἡγεμόνα. 3. οἱ τῶν πόλεων ἔμποροὶ εἰσι συνέσει διάφοροι. 4. οἱ σοφοὶ μάντιες φεύγουσι τὰς τῆς πόλεως στάσεις. 5. ἡ δύναμις τοῦ φρονίμου μάντεως ἐστὶ φοβερά. 6. οἱ πλούσιοι γέροντες ἔχουσι δύναμιν καὶ φρόνησιν. 7. φύσει οἱ σοφοὶ εἰσιν ἐλεύθεροι. 8. οἱ στρατιῶται τῆς πόλεως ἦσαν διάφοροι ἰσχύϊ καὶ φρονήσει. 9. ὁ τῆς στάσεως ἡγεμὼν δίδωσι χρυσὸν τοῖς μάντεσι. 10. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει φύλακες κρύπτουσι τὸν μάντιν.

1. The prudent rulers save the city. 2. The rulers of the city save the wealthy merchants. 3. The prudence of the seer flees-from envy. 4. The actions of the prudent (men) are distinguished for prudence. 5. The eyes of wild-beasts (*θήρ*) have power. 6. Free cities flee-from injustice. 7. The citizens admire the boldness of

the seer. 8. By nature crocodiles have the eyes of sows. 9. Prudent merchants conceal their (*say* the) treasures in the cities. 10. The city has a wise and prudent seer.

6. Substantives of which the stems end in the diphthongs *ευ, αυ, ου*.

EXERCISE XIV.—(I. G. page 21.)

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Θηβῶν ἦν Δράκων. 2. οἱ νομεῖς τοῦ βασιλέως εἰσὶν ἐλεύθεροι. 3. οἱ ἱππεῖς τῶν βασιλέων σώζουσι τὴν πόλιν. 4. αἱ γρᾶες διδοῦσι τὴν λαμπάδα τῷ παιδί. 5. οἱ βόες τοῦ νομέως εἰσὶν ἄγριοι. 6. Δράκων δίδωσι νόμους χρηστοὺς τοῖς πολίταις. 7. οἱ βασιλεῖς διδοῦσι βούς καὶ σὺς τοῖς νομέσιν. 8. ὁ Ἀτρεὺς παῖς δίδωσι δῶρα τῷ ἱερεὶ τοῦ νεώ. 9. τὸ τοῦ ἱππέως ῥόπαλον σώζει τὸν βασιλέα. 10. οἱ ναῦται σώζουσι τὸν Ὀδυσσεά.

1. The friend of Odysseus is a herdsman. 2. The old-woman is friendly to Odysseus. 3. The herdsmen conceal the cows. 4. The laws of Draco, king of Thebes, were excellent. 5. The kings give golden bridles to the horsemen. 6. The old-women conceal the king. 7. The parents of the knight are wealthy. 8. The horsemen of the king save the priests. 9. Lycurgus, son of Dryas, gives laws to the Macedonians. 10. Menelaus, son of Atreus, was the brother of Agamemnon.

7. Substantives of which the stems end in *ο* and *ω*.

EXERCISE XV.—(I. G. page 22.)

1. ὁ Ἄτλας ἦν πατὴρ τῆς Καλυψούς. 2. ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς θαυμάζει Καλυψώ. 3. ὁ παῖδες, οἱ ἥρωες εἰσὶν αἰδοῦς ἄξιοι. 4. Κλειὼ θαυμάζει τὴν Λύραν Ἀπόλλωνος. 5. οἱ κυνηγέται θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἡχώ. 6. οἱ ποιηταὶ θαυμάζουσι Κλειὼ καὶ Ἑρατώ. 7. αἱ παῖδες φεύγουσι τὴν ἡχώ. 8. οἱ δῆμῳ διδοῦσιν οἶνον τοῖς ἥρωσι. 9. ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς φεύγει τὴν Καλυψοῦς νῆσον. 10. αἱ Γοργόνες ἦσαν θυγατέρες Κηφούς καὶ Φόρκυος.

1. The slaves save the son of the hero. 2. Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, admires Odysseus. 3. Old men are worthy of reverence. 4. Odysseus flees from Calypso, the daughter of Atlas. 5. Artemis admires the echo of the huntsmen. 6. The slaves of the hero give wine to the friends. 7. The echo of the contest is grievous to the mothers. 8. Poets admire the voice of Erato. 9. The Gorgons are formidable to the heroes. 10. A common tomb conceals the bones of heroes and of slaves.

8. Substantives of which the stems end in *s*.

EXERCISE XVI.—(I. G. page 23.)

1. οἱ λόγοι Δημοσθένους τοῦ ῥήτορος ἦσαν σοφοί. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι τὰς τραγωδίας Σοφοκλέους. 3. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηῶν πολῖται θαυμάζουσι Περικλέα. 4. ὁ θεὸς δίδωσι πόνους παντοίους Ἡρακλεῖ. 5. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν ἰλεφ τῷ Περικλεῖ.

1. The formidable labours were grievous to Hercules. 2. The sophists were the teachers of Pericles. 3. The tragedies of Sophocles are a sign of intelligence to the judges. 4. O Hercules, the gods admire heroes. 5. The wise judges admire the tragedies of Sophocles.

B. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the nom. acc. and voc. sing.

2. Stems ending in *τ*, which is changed into *ς* in the nom. acc. and voc. sing.

3. Stems ending in *ς*, which is dropped in all the cases, except the nom. acc. and voc. singular.

4. Stems ending in *ι* and *υ*.

EXERCISE XVII.—(I. G. pages 24–26.)

A.—1. τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου σέλας ἐστὶ καθαρόν. 2. ἡ φρόνησίς ἐστιν ἄνθος τοῦ γήρως. 3. τὰ ἔπη τῶν γερόντων ἐστὶ σοφά. 4. ὁ κάμηλος μακρὰ γόνατα ἔχει. 5. τὸ εἶδος τοῦ σώματός ἐστι καλόν. 6. ἡ ὕλη λαμπρὰ ἄνθη ἔχει. 7. τὰ τοῦ γήρως ὄμματα θαυμάζει τὸ τῆς νεότητος κάλλος. 8. αἱ γράες διδοῦσι γάλα καὶ κρέας τῷ στρατιώτῃ. 9. τὰ τῆς πόλεως τεῖχη ἦν ὑψηλά. 10. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ τέρατα θαυμάζουσι.

1. Nature gives horns to oxen. 2. The ears of the oxen are long. 3. Meat is useful to the bodies. 4. Men admire the light of the sun. 5. The beauty of flowers is pleasant to the eyes. 6. The bodies of the heroes are strong. 7. Ears and eyes are useful to the body. 8. The servants have bowls of milk. 9. Business (*say* affairs) is troublesome to old-age. 10. The kinds of wild-beasts are various.

B.—1. τὰ μικρὰ κέρδη τῶν ἐμπόρων ἐστὶ καλά. 2. τὰ ὑψηλὰ τεῖχη τοῦ ἄστεος ἐστὶ λυπηρὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις. 3. τὰ τοῦ ἄστεος πράγματα ἐστὶν αἰτία τῶν στάσεων. 4. οἱ παῖδες θαυμάζουσι τὰ δόρατα καὶ τὰ ὄπλα. 5. ἡ φύσις δίδωσιν ὄμματα καὶ ὄτα τοῖς

παντοίοις γένεσι θηρῶν. 6. τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου σέλας ἐστὶ χρηστὸν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 7. τὰ ἔπη τοῦ γήρως ἐστὶ χρηστὰ τῷ ἄστει. 8. τὰ πονηρὰ κέρδη μικρὰν ἡδονὴν ἔχει. 9. ἡ ἡδονὴ τῶν πονηρῶν κερδῶν ἐστὶ μικρά.

1. The strength of the body is the glory of the wrestling-school. 2. The words of the old men are the glory of the city. 3. The pure light of the sun is useful to the various kinds of animals. 4. The beauty of the form is pleasant to the eyes. 5. The prodigies are fearful to the race of man (*pl.*). 6. The long spears are the glory of the heroes. 7. Wicked men flee from the eyes of God. 8. The desire for (of) evil gain is the cause of wicked actions. 9. The troublesome affairs of the cities are the cause of the faction. 10. Oxen have long horns.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

1. Adjectives of three terminations.

1. Stems in *υ*. Nom. sing. -υς, -εῖα, *υ*.
2. Stems in *ν*. Nom. sing. -ας, -αινα, *αν*.
3. Stems in *αντ*. Nom. sing. -ας, -ασα, *αν*.
4. Stems in *εντ*. Nom. sing. -εις, -εσσα, *εν*.
5. Stems in *οντ*. Nom. sing. -ων, -ουσα, *ον*.

EXERCISE XVIII.—(I. G. pages 25–28.)

A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰσι θρασεῖς. 2. ἡ φωνὴ ἐστὶ γλυκεῖα. 3. θεοῦς τὰ ἄνθη ἐστὶν ἡδέα. 4. χειμῶνος αἱ νεφέλαι εἰσὶ μέλαιναί. 5. γλυκεῖα ἐστὶ πατὴρ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 6. ἡ χώρα ἔχει τραχείας ὁδοὺς. 7. τὰ δόρατα στρατιωτῶν ἐστὶν ὀξεῖα. 8. αἱ νεφέλαι κρύπτουσιν εὐρὺν οὐρανόν. 9. τῇ ἡδέει ὕλη ἐστὶ γλυκεῖα πηγὴ. 10. ἡ πανουργία βραχείας ἡδονὰς ἔχει.

1. The light of the sun is pleasant (*use ἡδύς*). 2. The stars of the broad heaven are bright. 3. The voice of the goddess is pleasant. 4. The labours of parents are pleasant. 5. The fountains of the island are sweet. 6. The physician gives pleasant medicine to the boy. 7. The boys are rash. 8. The wicked have short pleasure. 9. The gods give sweet sleep to the heroes. 10. Flatterers have a bold tongue.

B.—1. τὰ μὲν ἡδέα ἐστὶ τερπνά, τὰ δὲ πικρὰ ὠφέλιμα. 2. τὰ τῶν θεῶν δῶρα ἦν χαρίεντα. 3. πάντες* οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι φωνὴν χαρίεσσαν. 4. τὸ ἔργον τοῦ τεχνίτου ἐστὶ χαρίεν. 5. ἐκὼς

* See note on next page.

12 EXERCISES, ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION.

(willingly) τῷ ἐκόντι δόρυ δίδωσι. 6. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πᾶσιν ἐστι κοινὸς νόμος. 7. αἱ μὲν νεφέλαι εἰς μέλαινα, ἡ δὲ σκιὰ ἡδεῖά ἐστι. 8. κοινὸς τάφος πάντας τοὺς νέκυσ ἐχει. 9. ἡ μὲν πενία ἐστὶ τάλαινα, ἡ δὲ λύπη ἐστὶ βραχεῖα. 10. ταῖς χαριέσσαις νύμφαις εἰσὶν ἡδεῖαι φωναί.

1. The grief of the wretched queen is sharp. 2. All flatterers have a sweet voice. 3. All men flee-from sorrow. 4. The exile of the bold king was wretched. 5. The wild-beast has black ears. 6. The garments of the brides are graceful. 7. The willing (*masc.*) give gifts to the willing. 8. All grief is bitter to the wretched (*masc.*). 9. The clouds of the black night conceal the broad way. 10. The bold soldiers have sharp spears and short shields.

NOTE.—*πᾶς* without the article, before a substantive without the article, means in the singular *every*: *πᾶσα πόλις*, *every city*.

The article before *πᾶς* gives it the meaning of *whole*: *ἡ πᾶσα πόλις*, *the whole city*.

Most generally *πᾶς* (as well as *ὅλος whole*) precedes or follows a substantive provided with the article: *πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι* or *οἱ ἄνθρωποι πάντες*, *all men*.

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. Stems in *ς*. Nom. sing. *-ης, ἐς*.
2. Stems in *ον*. Nom. sing. *-ων, ον*.
3. Stems in *ιτ*. Nom. sing. *-ις, ι*.
4. Stems in *εν*. Nom. sing. *-ην, εν*.
5. Compound stems in *υ*. Nom. sing. *-υς, υ*.

EXERCISE XIX.—(I. G. pages 28–30.)

A.—1. ἡ γλῶσσα τῶν πονηρῶν ἐστὶ ψευδής. 2. αἱ γλῶσσαι τῶν ὑπερφρόνων εἰς ψευδεῖς. 3. τὸ εἶδος τῶν ἀχαρίτων ἐστὶν ἄχαρι. 4. τὸ τόξευμά ἐστι χρηστὸν τῷ ἄρσενι παιδί. 5. ἡ παιδεία ἐστὶν εὐχαρις τοῖς εὐγενέσι. 6. οἱ λόγοι τῶν σωφρόνων εἰσὶν ἀληθεῖς. 7. τοῖς ψευδέσι πάντα ἐστὶ ψευδῆ. 8. τὰ δόρατα ἦν διπήχη. 9. ἡ ἡδονὴ τῶν ἀκρατῶν ἐστὶ βραχύ. 10. οἱ σώφρονες φεύγουσι τοὺς ἄφρονας.

1. The tongues of impious-men are false. 2. The fortunate flee-from the unfortunate. 3. Prudent-men avoid (*φεύγουσι*) boastfulness. 4. The prophets were intemperate and impious. 5. To the pious all things are fortunate. 6. God is the chastiser of the impious-man. 7. The house of prudent-men is safe. 8. Education is an ornament to male children. 9. The club of the giant was of-two-cubits. 10. The words (*ὡς ἔπος*) of the poet are true.

B.—1. ἡ πόλις τοῦ βασιλέως ἐστὶ σίτου πλήρης. 2. οἱ εὐγενεῖς θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἀνδρείαν. 3. τὸ κρέας τῶν ἀλωπέκων ἐστὶ νοσῶδες. 4. ἡ παιδεία ἐστὶ λυπηρὰ τοῖς ἀμαθέσιν. 5. οἱ εὖσεβεῖς καὶ σὺφρονές εἰσι τῷ Διὶ φίλοι. 6. τῷ ἄφρονι ἡ σωπὴ ἐστὶ κόσμος ἀσφαλής. 7. τοῖς εὐδαίμοσιν οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ὕλη. 8. τὰ ἔπη τῶν ἀχαρίτων ἐστὶν ἀχάρिता. 9. τοῖς νοσώδεσι σώμασι τὰ φάρμακά ἐστιν ὠφέλιμα. 10. οἱ εὖσεβεῖς ἔκοντες φεύγουσι τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς καὶ ἀκρατεῖς.

1. The ignorant are full of boldness. 2. The unfortunate-man admires the house of the fortunate-man. 3. Life is full of trouble to the proud (*pl.*). 4. The words of the proud are full of boastfulness. 5. The remedy of the physician is useful to the diseased body. 6. The well-born admire male children. 7. The tomb conceals the prudent and the senseless. 8. The clubs of the giants were of-two-cubits. 9. Ungraceful-things (*neut. pl.*) are grievous to the graceful (*pl.*). 10. The knees of old-men are weak.

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

EXERCISE XX.—(I. G. page 31.)

1. αἱ ὁδοὶ τῆς θαλάσσης εἰσὶν ἄγνωτες. 2. οἱ τῆς θαλάσσης ἰχθύες εἰσὶν ἄρπαγες. 3. τὸ ψῦχός ἐστι φοβερὸν τοῖς πένησι. 4. ὁ βίος τῶν ἀγνώτων ἐστὶ πένης. 5. οἱ ναῦται φεύγουσι τὰς ἄγνωτας ὁδοὺς.

1. The sailor avoids the unknown path. 2. The herdsmen of the country are unknown and poor. 3. The teeth of the rapacious fish (*pl.*) are sharp. 4. The voice of wild-beasts is unknown. 5. The cold in-winter is troublesome to the poor-man.

Some Irregular Substantives.

(I. G. pages 32, 33.)

EXERCISE XXI.

κτείνει, (*he, she, it*) kills. | κτείνουσι(*v*), (*they*) kill.

A.—1. οἱ ἄνδρες κτείνουσι τὰς τε γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς παῖδας. 2. ὁ Δράκων, Ἄρεως παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς τῶν Θηβῶν. 3. ὁ Αἰακός, παῖς Διός, τὰς τοῦ Ἅιδου κλείς ἔχει. 4. κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς δῶρα οὐκ ὄνησιν ἔχει. 5. ὦ γύναι, ἡ φθονερὰ γλῶσσα οὐκ ὄνησιν ἔχει.

14 EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

6. αἱ γυναῖκες καλὰς τρίχας ἔχουσιν. 7. ἡ γυνὴ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ὑδὸρ δίδωσι. 8. ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν μάρτυρα δόλῳ κτείνει. 9. τὸ τῆς πηγῆς ὑδὸρ ἐστὶ πότιμον. 10. οἱ τῶν κυνηγετῶν κύνες εἰσὶν ἄπταγες.

1. The women kill the men by guile. 2. The gifts of bad men have no advantage. 3. The hair (*pl.*) of the woman is an ornament. 4. The woman has the key of the chest. 5. The dogs hunt the wild-beasts. 6. O man, boastfulness has no advantage. 7. Truth is an ornament to witnesses. 8. Ares was the son of Zeus. 9. The witness of the two-men was not faithless. 10. The water (*pl.*) of the sea (*use δλς*) is not drinkable.

B.—1. αἱ μέλαιναί νῆες τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰσὶ κεναί. 2. ὁ ἦρωσ τὸν ἀνδρα κτείνει λάεσι. 3. ὦ ξανθὴ παῖ Διὸς, δέσποινα ἀγρίων θηρῶν. 4. οἱ ἄνδρες μελαίνας ναῦς φεύγουσι. 5. βαρεῖαι τῶν ἡρώων χεῖρες. 6. ἡ μαρτυρία πάντων τῶν μαρτύρων ἄπιστος ἦν. 7. αἱ εἰσεβεῖς γυναῖκες εἰσι κόσμος τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 8. ἡ παιδεία ἐστὶ κόσμος ταῖς τε γυναῖξι καὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. 9. αἱ τῶν ἀνδρῶν χεῖρες τοξείματ' ἔχουσι. 10. ὁ δυστυχὴς ἀνὴρ τὸν λᾶαν χερσὶ κρύπτει.

1. The ships of the Greeks were empty of-men (*gen. dependent on κενός*). 2. Zeus is propitious to faithful witnesses. 3. The mothers of the women are well-born. 4. Women have long hair. 5. The keys of an empty chest are not useful. 6. Dogs flee-from the hands of unknown-men. 7. To women the loom is an ornament, but to men arms (are an ornament)*. 8. Ears are useful to dogs, feathers are useful to birds.* 9. The boldness of the witnesses was useful to the man. 10. The ropes of the ship were useful to the sailors.

Some Irregular Adjectives.

(I. G. page 35.)

EXERCISE XXII.

1. ἦν πολὺς χόρτος ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. 2. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἦσαν πολλαὶ καὶ μακρὰ νῆες. 3. ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶ ποταμοὶ πολλοὶ καὶ μεγάλοι. 4. τὰ ποιήματα τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστί πολλὰ. 5. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἦν πολὺ πλῆθος ἰχθύων. 6. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἦν πρᾶος ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. 7. τὰ ἔθνη τοῦ προφήτου ἦν πραέα. 8. οἱ τέττιγες εἰσι Μουσῶν προφήται. 9. ἡ χώρα ἔχει πολλοὺς καὶ μεγάλους τέττιγας. 10. οἱ ἵπποι τῶν ἱππέων εἰσὶ πραεῖς.

* Use μέν and δέ.

EXERCISES ON COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. 15

1. The kings have much wealth and great revenues. 2. The nature of the maiden is gentle. 3. The soldiers have gentle horses. 4. The renown of the great king was great. 5. The words of the orator were gentle. 6. The king gives many and great gifts to the gentle maidens. 7. In the islands there is much abundance of grass. 8. The physician has many remedies for (of) diseases. 9. The woods have a great multitude of grasshoppers. 10. The great gifts of the king have small advantage.

SECOND GENERAL EXERCISE (EXERCISES IX.-XXII.).

1. οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος, οὐδὲ δένδρα, ἀλλὰ ψιλλὴ ἦν ἅπαντα ἡ χώρα. 2. ὁ τέττιξ τίμιος βροτοῖσιν ἐστὶ, θέριος (or θέρουν) γλυκὺς προφήτης. 3. τῆς παιδείας αἱ μὲν ρίζαι εἰσὶ πικραῖ, γλυκεῖς δὲ οἱ καρποί. 4. ἡ φθονερὰ γλώσσα τῆς γράας ἐστὶ σημεῖον κακῆς φύσεως. 5. ταῖς μὲν γυναιξὶ καὶ τοῖς παυσίν ἐστὶν ὀξεία φωνή, τοῖς δὲ ἀνδράσιν βαρεία. 6. τῆς μὲν ἁλὸς τὰ ὕδατα οὐκ ἐστὶ πότιμα, τῶν δὲ πηγῶν ἐστὶ γλυκέα. 7. οἱ παῖδες τῆς εὐσεβοῦς μητρὸς θαυμάζουσι τὴν μητέρα, καὶ ταῖς θυγατράσιν οἱ ἄνδριοι πατέρες φίλοι εἰσὶ. 8. θέρους μὲν οἱ μῆνες εἰσιν ἕλεφ ταῖς χελιδόσι, χειμῶνος δὲ αἱ χελιδόνες τὴν χώραν φεύγουσι. 9. ὁ κυβερνήτης, οἱ θεοὶ σώζουσι τὴν ναῦν, οἱ δὲ ναῦται τῆς νεῶς οὐ (σώζουσι). 10. πολλῶν μὲν θηρῶν τὰ ἔθνη ἐστὶ πραέα, πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἀγρία.

1. O young man, evil desires have short pleasure and small advantage. 2. Women and children have a shrill (δξής) voice, but men (have) a deep (voice). 3. The daughters are dear to their (see article) fathers, but the sons (are dear) to their mothers. 4. The wealthy herdsmen have much wealth, both horses and oxen and a great multitude of swine. 5. The hairs of old-men are few, but those of young-men are many. 6. The place is full of corpses, and the water (pl.) of the fountain is unwholesome. 7. The words of the seers are useful to the prudent (man), but grievous to the intemperate (man). 8. Kings have (see Rule 13, I. G. page 29) much wealth, but the poor and wretched (have) poverty. 9. The Ethiopians have (ἔχουσι) many elephants (gen. pl.) teeth. 10. The guards of the wall save the city with all their (say the) power.

Comparison of Adjectives.

I. In *τερος, τatos*.—(I. G. page 36.)

EXERCISE XXIII.

A.—1. ἡ κενὴ δόξα ἐστὶν ἀθλιωτάτη. 2. οἱ τῶν φίλων λόγοι εἰσὶ πραῳτατοί. 3. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσὶ μακάριτεροι τῶν πονηρῶν. 4. οὐδὲν

16 EXERCISES ON COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

χαριέστερόν ἐστι τῆς φιλίας. 5. τὸ τοῦ στρατιώτου ξίφος ἐστὶν ὀξύτατον. 6. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ῥήτορος εἰσι κενότατοι.* 7. ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλις ἐστὶν ἀρχαιότατη. 8. οἱ ἐγκρατέστεροι σώζουσιν ἀκρατεστέρους. 9. οἱ παῖδες εἰσι σοφώτεροι τῶν πατέρων. 10. τῶν μὲν νεωτέρων ἔργα, τῶν δὲ γεραιτέρων βουλαὶ κράτος ἔχουσιν.

1. The tongue of the woman is very shrill (ὀξύς). 2. The nations are very ancient. 3. Nothing is brighter than the sun. 4. The wicked are more wretched than the good. 5. The wealthy are not always wiser than the poor. 6. The kings were very well disposed to the slaves. 7. Nothing is more empty* than the words of the senseless (pl.). 8. Women are weaker than men. 9. The daughters are more gentle than (the) mothers. 10. The eyes of the maidens are most beautiful (χαρίεις).

B.—1. αἱ βουλαὶ τῶν νεωτέρων οὐ πολλάκις σοφώτεραι ἢ αἱ βουλαὶ τῶν γεραιτέρων. 2. ὁ ἄνεμος ἦν εὐδιαίτατος. 3. οἱ σωφρονίστατοι σοφώτατοι. 4. οἱ δούλοι λαλίστεροι τῶν ἐλευθέρων. 5. ἡ νῆσος Σικελία ἐστὶν εὐδαιμονεστάτη. 6. οἱ κόλακες ἔχουσι γλώσσας ψευδιστάσας. 7. τὰ ὀψιαίτατα σῦκά ἐστι γλυκύτατα. 8. οἱ παῖδες εἰσι φιλτατοὶ τοῖς τε πατράσι καὶ ταῖς μητράσιν. 9. ὁ Φιλοκτήτης οὐκ ἐστι πτωχίστατος. 10. αἱ ἐλεύθεραι πόλεις εἰσὶν εὐδαιμονέστεραι τῶν ἀνελευθέρων.

1. Old men are more talkative than the young. 2. Nothing is sweeter than very late figs. 3. The deeds (ἔργον) of the giant were very violent. 4. The oldest wine is not often the sweetest. 5. The character (pl.) of the slaves was most thievish and most false. 6. The man was more beggarly than Philoctetes. 7. The summer is calmer than the winter. 8. Wisdom is a possession far (πολύ) more pleasing than wealth. 9. The gods are better-disposed to the very poor than to the very wealthy. 10. The temperate (ἐγκρατής) are stronger than the intemperate.

II. In ἰων, ἰστος.—(I. G. page 38.)

EXERCISE XXIV.

1. τοῖς νεωτέροις ὁ βίος ἐστὶν ἥδιον τοῦ θανάτου. 2. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς πολλάκις εἰσὶν ἐχθιστοὶ τοῖς ἐγκρατέσι. 3. τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις οὐδὲν αἰσχρον ἦν τῆς κακίας. 4. αἱ ἐλπίδες νεανιῶν τάχιστα εἰσι. 5. ἡδίστα πολλάκις αἰσχιστα.

1. Of all animals none is swifter than the horse. 2. Cowardice and flight were most disgraceful to Spartans. 3. The false words of the witnesses were most hateful to the gods. 4. The life (which is) longest is not always the most pleasant. 5. Evil counsels are often pleasanter indeed (μὲν), but (are) more disgraceful than good (counsels).

* κενός empty, and στενός narrow, make κενότερος, στενότερος.

III. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.—(I. G. page 39.)

EXERCISE XXV.

1. ἡ ὁδὸς ἐστὶ ῥᾶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἢ τοῖς ἵπποις. 2. τὰ κέντρα μελιττῶν ἐστὶν ἐλάχιστα. 3. τὰ κάλλιστα οὐκ αἰεὶ ἐστὶ λῶστα. 4. αἱ θυγατέρες εἰσὶν ἡσσοὺς τῶν μητέρων. 5. ἡ ἰσχὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρῶν οὐκ αἰεὶ ἐστὶ μεγάλη. 6. τῷ ναύτῃ τὸ τραῦμα ἀλγιστὸν ἦν. 7. οἱ ἀριστοὶ ἔχουσι μεγίστην δόξαν. 8. οἱ πλείστοι θαυμάζουσι τὸ κάλλος. 9. οἱ ἐλεύθεροι κρείττους εἰσὶ τῶν ἀνελευθέρων. 10. τῷ ἀγγέλῳ λόγος μήκιστός ἐστι.

1. The sting of the bee is small, but the wound is most painful. 2. The speech is very easy, but the deed is very difficult. 3. Nothing is preferable (λῶστων) to virtue. 4. The mothers are more beautiful than the daughters. 5. The best (men) are not always the most wealthy. 6. The longest poems are often the worst. 7. Most (men) flee from poverty. 8. The words of the boastful man are greater than his (the) deeds. 9. Water is better than wine. 10. The wise are preferable to the ignorant.

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs.

(I. G. page 43.)

NOTE.—ὥς, as also ὅτι and ὅπως, are frequently used, like the Latin *quam*, to strengthen the force of a Superlative Adverb, as, ὥς τάχιστα, Lat. *quam celerrime*, as *quickly as possible*; ὥς μάλιστα, Lat. *quam maxime*, as *greatly as possible*.

EXERCISE XXVI.

φέρει, (he, she, it) bears, brings. | φέρουσι(ν), (they) bear, bring.

1. ὁ σὼφρων κούφως τὴν πενίαν φέρει. 2. ὁ βασιλεὺς εὐμενῶς σώζει τὸν στρατιώτην. 3. ὁ δοῦλος ὥς τάχιστα τοὺς κρατῆρας φέρει. 4. ὁ ἱατρὸς μάλ' εὐμενῶς τὸ φάρμακον δίδωσι. 5. οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες πόνους βαρέως φέρουσι, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ὥς κουφότατα. 6. τὸ μέγιστον τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις κακῶν ἐστὶν ἀναρχία. 7. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δικαιοτάτος ἦν Ἀριστείδης. 8. οἱ ἀριστοὶ τὴν ἀτυχίαν κουφότερον φέρουσιν ἢ οἱ κάκιστοι. 9. οἱ κακοὶ (οὐowards) θάσσον φεύγουσι κινδύνους ἢ οἱ ἀγαθοί. 10. οἱ φίλοι ἀμείνους εἰσὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἢ ὁ πλούτος.

1. He bears the illness impatiently. 2. The prudent bear poverty as-easily-as-possible. 3. Moderate men bear misfortune very prudently. 4. Of all evils (κακόν) anarchy is the greatest. 5. Men bear sorrow more impatiently than women (do). 6. The leaders very-greatly admire bravery. 7. The old-women bring both food and wine as-quickly-as-possible. 8. Men (do) not easily flee from dangers. 9. Soldiers are not braver (ἀγαθός) than their leader. 10. Moderate men are stronger than the intemperate and bear trouble more easily.

The Numerals.

(I. G. pages 41, 42.)

NOTE.—The units and tens are united by *καί*, in any order: *εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε* and *πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι*; or without *καί* when the tens are first: *εἴκοσι πέντε*, 25; so also *ἐκατὸν δέκα*. For *twenty-first* we have *εἰς καὶ εἰκοστός*, or *πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός*, and *εἰκοστός πρῶτος*, &c.

1. Cardinal Numerals.

EXERCISE XXVII.

A.—1. τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εἰς φίλος ἀληθής ἐστιν, ὁ Θεός. 2. τῷ μὲν γυνί ἐστι δύο ὥα, τῷ δὲ ταῷ δώδεκα. 3. ἐν τρισὶ μῆσιν δίδωσι τέτταρα καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ τριακόσια καὶ δισχίλια τάλαντα. 4. ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τρισκαίδεκα ναῦς. 5. τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἦν τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων. 6. τῷ ἱέρακι δύο ἢ τρία ὥα ἐστί. 7. ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πεντεκαίδεκα στάδια ἐστὶν εἰς Θερμοπύλας. 8. τὸ ἔτος δώδεκα μῆνας ἔχει. 9. τὰ δένδρα ἦν τετρακοσίων ἐτῶν. 10. χρυσὸς δὲ κρείστων μυρίων λόγων βροτοῖς.

1. Birds have (there are to birds) two or three or more eggs. 2. The father has four daughters. 3. In two years there are four and twenty months. 4. The king gives one talent of gold to the sailors. 5. From Thermopylæ to the river is a journey (ὁδός) of fifteen stadia. 6. In the three ships were fifty-five sailors. 7. The soldier has three wounds. 8. Danaus had (say, there were to Danaus) fifty daughters. 9. The guards save 403 men. 10. The merchant has 1000 talents.

2. Ordinal and Adverbial Numerals.

B.—1. ἕξ θεαὶ ἦσαν, ἡ πρώτη Ἥρα, ἡ δευτέρα Ἀθηνᾶ, ἡ τρίτη Ἀρτεμις, ἡ τετάρτη Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ πέμπτη Δημήτηρ, ἡ ἕκτη Ἑστία. 2. ὁ πολίτης ἦν πατὴρ μιᾶς θυγατρὸς. 3. τὸ μέτρον ἔχει χιλίους

καὶ τετρακοσίους πόδας. 4. τὰ δώδεκά ἐστι δις ἑξ. 5. τὰ δις τρία ἐστὶν ἑξ. 6. τὰ δις πεντεκαίδεκά ἐστι τριάκοντα. 7. ὁ ὄγδοος ἄνθρωπος ἦν κακός. 8. ἦσαν τρισμύριοι ἄνδρες. 9. Ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν ὀκτακισχίλια στάδια. 10. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔχουσι μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς.

1. There were in the army 4000 men. 2. Six-times two are twelve. 3. (He) was the seventh son of his (the) father. 4. Twice two thousand are four thousand. 5. Of numbers, one is the first, two the second, three the third, four the fourth, five the fifth, six the sixth. 6. The measure has 750 paces. 7. The father gives gold to his (the) four daughters. 8. The king gives 30,000 talents to his (the) three sons. 9. The horsemen of the army were 1600. 10. Three times one are three.

The Pronouns.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS. 2. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

3. THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

(I. G. pages 43, 44.)

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. ἐμοὶ τε καὶ σοὶ μεγάλη καὶ καλὴ ἐλπίς ἐστιν. 2. σοὶ μὲν ἐστὶν ἐπιμέλεια σαντοῦ, ἐμοὶ δὲ σοῦ. 3. οἱ κακοὶ σε θαυμάζουσι, οἱ δὲ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ. 4. ἡμῖν μὲν ἐστὶ τιμὴ, ὑμῖν δ' ἀτιμία. 5. ὁ βασιλεὺς κάλλιστα δῶρα σφῶν δίδωσι. 6. οἱ κόλακες λόγῳ μὲν ἡμᾶς θαυμάζουσιν, ἔργῳ δὲ σφᾶς αἰτοῦσι. 7. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ φίλοι εἰσὶν οὐ μόνον (σφίσιν) αὐτοῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ (also) ἀλλήλοις. 8. σὺ μὲν ἐμοὶ πολέμιος, ἐγὼ δὲ σοί. 9. ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτῷ πολέμιός ἐστιν. 10. νῦν πολλὸς πλουτὸς ἐστὶ, σφῶν δὲ πενία.

1. The wounds are to thee the cause of death, but not of dishonour. 2. The traitor is a cause of sorrow not only to himself, but also (καί) to us. 3. I have (there is to me) boldness, but thou hast shamelessness. 4. The enemies flee-from one-another. 5. Flatterers are most hateful (ἐχθρός) to us. 6. I have not (there are not to me) (any) friends dearer than you (pl.). 7. God preserves both me and you (pl.). 8. The flatterer is most hateful both to me and to you, but not to himself. 9. You have (there is to you) a care for us, but not for yourselves. 10. No one is more hateful to you-two than I (gen.).

4. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

(I. G. page 45.)

EXERCISE XXIX.

1. ἡ σὴ ἀτυχία ἐστὶν αἰτία λύπης ἐμοί. 2. οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες εἰσι καλλίους τῶν σῶν. 3. ὁ ποιητὴς θαυμάζει τὰ ἐαυτοῦ (see I. G. p. 48) ποιήματα. 4. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς ἐαυτῶν πόνοὺς βαρέως φέρουσιν. 5. ἡμῖν ἡ ὑμετέρα ἀτυχία ἐστὶ λυπηρά. 6. οἱ ἄνθρωποι φεύγουσι τὴν πενίαν τῶν παιδῶν ἕνεκα. 7. οἱ κνηγέται θηρεύουσι τοὺς ἐλέφαντας τῶν ὁδόντων ἕνεκα. 8. οἱ παῖδες τοὺς ἐαυτῶν πατέρας θαυμάζουσι. 9. ὁ σὸς λόγος ἔχθιστός ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἕνεκα τῆς σῆς ἀναιδείας. 10. οἱ πολῖται τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως εἰσιν ἄριστοι.

1. Thy good-fortune is very pleasant to us. 2. All men admire you on account of your (see I. G. i. p. 48) virtue. 3. My children admire their father. 4. The son admires *his own* father. 5. Men admire *their own* children more than those of their friends. 6. The mother bears sorrow lightly on account of her children. 7. The poet admires *his own* poem, but not thine. 8. My gifts are more beautiful than thine. 9. Men (do) not willingly (*ἐκῶν*) flee from *their own* country. 10. Men bear the misfortune of their enemies easily, but *their own* and that-of (use the article) their friends (they bear) impatiently.

5. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(I. G. page 46.)

1. ὄδε, ἧδε, τόδε, *this (hic)*.
2. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο *this (hic)*.
3. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder (ille)*.

EXERCISE XXX.

Observe the position of the Pronoun.

1. ταῦτα τὰ ἄνθη (or τὰ ἄνθη ταῦτα) ἐστὶ κάλλιστα. 2. οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες (or οἱ ἄνδρες οὗτοι) εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς ἐμοί. 3. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ῥήτορες (or οἱ ῥήτορες ἐκεῖνοι) θαυμάζουσι τὰ ἐαυτῶν ποιήματα. 4. οἶδε οἱ παῖδες (or οἱ παῖδες οἶδε) εἰσιν ἀγαθοί. 5. τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης * (or ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας) πάντες οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσι τὴν πόλιν. 6. αὕτη ἡ ὁδός, ὦ παῖ, ἐστὶν ἀσφαλεστέρα, ἄλλη δέ ἐστι σιντομωτέρα.

* Genitive answering the question *whence?*

1. These words are faithful. 2. That man is very wealthy.
3. These footsteps are plain. 4. This path is shorter than that.
5. These opinions are very just. 6. Those kinsmen are friendly to these men.

6. THE DETERMINATIVE PRONOUN.

(I. G. page 47.)

ὁ αὐτός contracted (with crasis of vowels).

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
SING.			
Nom.	αὐτός	αὐτή	ταυτόν } ταυτό
Acc.	τόν αὐτόν	τήν αὐτήν	ταυτόν }
Gen.	αὐτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
Dat.	ταυτῷ	ταυτῇ	ταυτῷ
PLUR.			
Nom.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	ταῦτά
Acc.	τούς αὐτούς	τάς αὐτάς	ταῦτά
Gen.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
DUAL.			
N. A.	ταυτώ	ταυτά	ταυτώ
G. D.	τοῖν αὐτοῖν	ταῖν αὐταῖν	τοῖν αὐτοῖν

Similarly ὁ ἕτερος | ἡ ἑτέρα | τὸ ἕτερον, contracted into
ἄτερος | ἄτερα | θάτερον, one of the two, acc. τὸν ἕτερον, &c.,
gen. θατέρου | τῆς ἐτέρας | θατέρου.

EXERCISE XXXI.

1. αὐτοὶ οἱ πολῖται (or οἱ πολῖται αὐτοί) ἦσαν τῇ πόλει πολέμοι. 2. οἱ αὐτοὶ πολῖται ἦσαν τῇ πόλει πολέμοι. 3. οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ αἶ ταῦτα φεύγουσιν. 4. ταῦτα οὐκ ἔστι λυπηρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. 5. ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος φίλος ἔστι. 6. ἡ ὁδὸς αὐτῇ συντομωτέρα ἔστιν, κίνδυνος δὲ μείζων. 7. ταῦτα τὴν αὐτὴν ὄνησιν οὐκ αἶ φέρει. 8. τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ὁ αὐτὸς πολίτης τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα σώζει. 9. τὴν ἐπιστολὴν αὐτὴν δίδωσι ταυτῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 10. ὁ Κῦρος αὐτὸς δίδωσι ταῦτα τὰ θηρία τῷ πάππῳ.

1. Good men admire virtue itself. 2. All men have not the same virtue (there is not the same virtue to all men). 3. On the same day the same man twice gives the same gifts. 4. The same men do not always admire the same things. 5. This letter he gives to the women themselves. 6. The grandfather himself gives these gifts to Cyrus. 7. In the same island there are many fountains, but the water itself is unwholesome. 8. The same birds have not always the same feathers. 9. The laws of this city are serviceable to the wealthy, but troublesome to the poor. 10. The citizens themselves flee-from their cities.

7. THE RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

(I. G. pages 48, 49.)

1. Relative, *ὅς, ἣ, ὃ, who, which.*
2. Interrogative, *τίς, τί, who, what?*
3. Indefinite, *τις, τι, any one, some one, anything, something.*
4. *ὅστις, ἣτις, ὃ τι, whosoever, whatsoever, is a relative pronoun, compounded of ὅς and τις.*

EXERCISE XXXII.

1. *τίνα οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι; * θαυμάζουσι τὸν ἀγαθόν.* 2. *ἐκεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος, ᾧ ἡ ἀρετὴ λῶν ἐστὶ τοῦ βίου.* 3. *εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι τινες, οἷς ἐστὶ παμπόλλη τύχη.* 4. *τίσιν ἦν μείζων δόξα ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις;* 5. *ὀλβιώτατοι, οἵτινες φεύγουσι τὰ κακά.* 6. *τί μέλιτος γλυκύτερον, καὶ τί ἰσχυρότερον λέοντος;* 7. *ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ νήσῳ νεὺς τίς ἐστι.* 8. *πατρίδος τίνος ἐστὶ καὶ πόλεως τίνος ὁ ἀνὴρ;* 9. *τί ἦν τὸ τῆς Σφιγγὸς αἶνιγμα;* 10. *ψευδίστατος, ὅστις οὐ θαυμάζει τὰ ληθές.*

1. Who is happier than the father of good children? 2. (He is) he happiest, to whom the gods are propitious. 3. There-is a certain island, which all sailors avoid. 4. The words of the citizens were as-follows (*use ὅδε*): what is sweeter than honey, what is stronger than a lion? 5. Of what cities, and of what native-land are these sailors? 6. What way is the shortest? 7. He (οὗτος) who has intelligence (*say to whom* (*ὅστις*) there is intelligence) bears good-fortune most easily. 8. He is most hateful to the brave (*ἀγαθός*) who (*ὅστις*) is both cowardly and boastful. 9. What is this land, and who are these? 10. There are some arts which all men admire, whosoever at-least (*γε*) has intelligence.

* In Greek the semicolon is used only to mark a question.

THIRD GENERAL EXERCISE.—(EXERCISES XXXIII.—XXXII.)

1. αὕτη ἡ χώρα φέρει (produces) χρυσόν τε πολὺν καὶ ἐλέφαντας, καὶ δένδρα πάντα ἄγρια, καὶ ἄνδρας μεγίστους καὶ καλλίστους καὶ μακροβιβάτους. 2. οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ἔχουσιν ἱππεῖς οὐκ ἐλάττους δις μυρίων, ἄρματα διακόσια. 3. ταχύς γὰρ Ἄιδης (death) ῥᾶτος ἀνδρὶ δυστυχῇ. 4. τὰ δώδεκά ἐστι δις ἑξ, τρεῖς τέτταρα, ἑξάκις δύο, τετράκις τρία. 5. οἱ ἀπλοῦστατοι λόγοι πολλάκις κράτος μέγιστον ἔχουσιν. 6. πάντες οἱ γονεῖς θαυμάζουσι τοὺς ἐαυτῶν παῖδας. 7. ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν πολλαὶ καὶ μεγάλαι λύπαι εἰσὶν· ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἱατρὸς πασῶν τῶν λυπῶν. 8. οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες τὰς λύπας βαρύντατα φέρουσι, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κουφώτατα. 9. οἱ μὲν ἀκρατεῖς ἑαυτοῖς τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ἔχθιστοι, οἱ δὲ ἐγκρατεῖς φιλιώτατοι. 10. ἐν ταύτῃ πόλει ἄνδρες εἰσὶν, οὓς οἱ πολῖται αὐτοὶ θαυμάζουσι.

1. These men are very false and most intemperate, but their wives are very prudent and very wise. 2. The slaves willingly (*adj.*) bring both wine and food as quickly as possible. 3. The number of the army was 24,000 heavy-armed, 700 horsemen, 70 chariots. 4. Kinsmen are the (*say* are both the) best friends and the worst (most hostile) enemies to one another. 5. Of the seven daughters, six* (*say* the six) were very bad, but the seventh was very good. 6. Of those men, the first* has one son; the second,* one daughter; the third* (has) four daughters. 7. The Assyrians themselves have (of) chariots* not less than 400, and (of) horsemen 30,000. 8. These men are most serviceable to us, but to you and to your children (they are) most formidable. 9. Who is this man? and what is the cause of these words? 10. To whomsoever (*pl.*) that-which-is (τό) honourable is dear, to them the gods are propitious; but to whomsoever (*sing.*) that-which-is bad is pleasanter to him (they are) most hostile.

The Auxiliary Verb εἰμί, I am.

(I. G. page 55.)

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Indicative Mood.

1. ὦ θεοί, ὑμεῖς μὲν ἐστε ἀθάνατοι· ἡμεῖς δὲ θνητοὶ ἐσμεν. 2. ἡ ταχεῖα Ἴρις καὶ ὁ Ἑρμῆς ἦσθιν ἀγγέλω τῶν θεῶν. 3. οἱ σοφοὶ αἰεὶ ἔσονται εὐδαιμονέστεροι τῶν ἀμαθῶν. 4. πάντων τῶν ἀνθρώπων τλημονέστατος καὶ ἀθλιώτατός εἰμι. 5. οἱ σῶφρονες τῇ πόλει ὠφέλιμοι ἔσονται. 6. παῖδες, ἀφρονες ᾗστε, νῦν δὲ ἔσεσθε

* Use μέν and δέ.

24 EXERCISES ON PRESENT AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

σώφρονες. 7. ῥήτορ, διδάσκαλος τῆς πόλεως ἔσθ. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν τῆς πατρίδος ἐσόμεθα σωτήρες, σὺ δὲ προδότης εἶ. 9. νῦν ἔσται καταφυγή. 10. μακάριοι ἦτε, νῦν δὲ ἄστωτοί ἐστε.

1. Iris, thou art the messenger of the gods. 2. We were accursed, but now we are happy. 3. You-two were unfortunate, but we-two were fortunate. 4. The poets were mortal, but their poems are immortal. 5. The intemperate will always be senseless. 6. We are friends of the gods. 7. The gods will always be propitious to you. 8. You-two are never idle, you will never be ignorant. 9. Thou wast an enemy to us, but now thou art a friend. 10. Ye accursed-ones (*masc. pl.*) will never be happy.

EXERCISE XXXIV.—(I. G. pages 55, 56.)

Imperative and Optative Moods, and Participle.

1. τοιοῦτοι ὄντες, μακάριοι οὐποτ' ἔσεσθε. 2. ἐμοὶ πιστοὶ φίλοι εἶεν μᾶλλον ἢ κόλακες. 3. πένιγες ὄντες, ἐλεύθεροι ἐστέ. 4. ἐντιμος εἶην μᾶλλον ἢ κακῆγορος. 5. ἡμῖν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ φίλοι ἔστων. 6. μή σοι τὰ πονηρὰ κέρδη φίλ' (*for φίλα*) ἔστω. 7. ἀεὶ εὐδαίμονες εἴητε, φίλτατοι. 8. ὦ φίλτατε, εὐδαίμων εἴης, ἰλέψ σοι εἶεν οἱ θεοί. 9. μή μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀτιμώρητος εἴη, αἷτιος ὢν φόνου. 10. τοιαύτῃ ἡ γυνὴ ἔστω, τῆς ἀληθείας φίλη.

1. Since-he-is (*say being*) such, let him be most hateful to the good. 2. Let children be fond of truth. 3. May God not be hostile to me, but propitious. 4. These men, though-they-are (*say being*) unfortunate, are honourable and dear to the gods. 5. Women who-are (*being*) slanderers are wicked. 6. Many (men) who-are (*being*) wealthy are not fortunate. 7. Since-he-is (*being*) guilty of this murder, let him be accursed. 8. Be-thou very poor rather than unjust. 9. O dearest children, may you be happy. 10. Friends who are (*being*) faithful are never slanderers.

Exercises on the Active Voice of Verbs in Ω Uncontracted.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

(I. G. pages 58–59 and 77.)

EXERCISE XXXV.

The Indicative and Imperative Moods.

Note carefully the observations on the Augment, page 84.

A.—1. τὴν πατρίδα σώζομεν. 2. γεωργοῦ τινος παῖδες ποτ' ὑπασίαζον. 3. σὺ γὰρ ἀληθὴ λέγεις. 4. ὁ δεσπότης ἐθαύμαζε

τὴν ἀνδρείαν τοῦ δούλου. 5. πολλοὶ ἄφρονες πλοῦτον ἔχουσι, τὸν δὲ ἄφρονα πάντες ἐχθαίρετε. 6. λέγουσιν αἱ γυναῖκες, Ἀνακρέων, γέρον εἰ. 7. τῷ ποιμένε τῆς φωνῆς ἐκλυέτην. 8. σφῷ ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐφροντίζετον. 9. σὺ μὲν ἐμὲ διέβαλλες, ἐγὼ δέ σοι ἐπεβούλευον. 10. κλύετε μου· παῖδες τῶν γονέων φροντίζοντων.

1. Ye are-saving your country and your friends. 2. The two leaders were-at-variance. 3. Let all (men) speak the truth (true things). 4. The masters were-admiring the bravery of the slaves. 5. (We) all care-for the good (*pl.*), but hate the bad. 6. You-two were-plotting-against the ruler of the city. 7. Let all men care for the gods. 8. When the witnesses were-calumniating us, we were-plotting-against the rulers. 9. Let the child care-for his father. 10. The husbandman was-fleeing-away, the enemy (*pl.*) was approaching.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

(I. G. pages 58, 59, 80.)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Subjunctive expresses what *ought* to take place; it always refers to present or future time. Hence it is used in the following cases:—

(1.) As an *exhortation* in the first person: as, ἴωμεν, *let us go* [*eamus*].

(2.) With the negative μή in *prohibitions*, and in negative admonitions: as, μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσης, *ne hoc feceris, do not* (or, *you ought not to*) *do this*.

(3.) In *hesitating questions and deliberation*, where it is asked what should be done: as, τί φῶ; *what am I to say?* also

(4.) With μή in sentences expressing *fear* or *anxiety*: as, μὴ ἀγρουκότερον ᾗ τὸ ἀληθὲς λέγειν, *if it be not somewhat rude to say the truth*.

B.—1. ταῦτα λέγομεν, ἵνα μανθάνωμεν. 2. ταῦτα ἐλέγομεν, ἵνα χαίροιτε. 3. μὴ τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οἰκίας κατακαίωμεν.* 4. ποῖ τὰς γυναῖκας ἄγωμεν;† οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσφαλὲς καταφυγή. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔθαπτον, ἵνα τὴν νόσον ἀποτρέποιεν. 6. ἀποτρέποις,‡ ὦ Ζεῦ, τὸ δεινὸν ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος. 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς οἰκίας πάσας κατακαίουσιν, ἵνα τὴν πατρίδα σώζωσι. 8. φεύγωμεν,

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive.

† On the use of the subjunctive in deliberation, see above (3).

‡ On the use of the optative expressing a wish, see I. G. I., Rule 16, page 56.

26 EXERCISES ON INFINITIVE AND PARTICIPLE.

ὡ στρατιῶται, ἵνα τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας φυλάττωμεν. 9. οἱ γεωργοὶ κύνες ἐτρεφον, ἵνα τὰ θηρία θηρεύειν. 10. ὁ ποιμὴν τοὺς λύκους θηρεύει, ἵνα τὰ πρόβατα σώσῃ.

1. We are-doing these-things, in-order-that we may rejoice. 2. We were-doing these-things, in-order-that ye might rejoice. 3. Let-us* not care-for evil men. 4. Whither are-we-to-flee,† soldiers? 5. The soldiers are-burying the dead (*pl.*), in-order-that they may avert the disease. 6. May the gods avert ‡ the danger from the house. 7. The Athenians were-burning the ships of the enemy (*pl.*), in-order-that they might save their country. 8. Let-us-rejoice, companions; the gods are-guarding us. 9. The husbandmen rear-up dogs, in-order-that they may hunt the wild-beasts. 10. The good shepherd guards his sheep, in-order-that the master may rejoice.

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

(I. G. page 81.)

RULE.—The article before the infinitive turns it into a noun: as, τὸ μισεῖν, *hating* or *hatred*. It thus becomes declinable, and answers to the Latin Gerund: as, ἐπιθυμία τοῦ πινεῖν, *desire of drinking*.

C.—1. οὐκ ᾔβηλον ἐπιστολὴν γράφειν. 2. ὁ ἡγεμὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας κελεύει τὸ στρατόπεδον φυλάττειν. 3. οἱ τὸ στρατόπεδον φυλάττοντες στασιάζουσιν. 4. οὐ πάντῃ ἡδεῖα ἐστὶν ἡ ἀλήθεια τοῖς ἀκούουσιν. 5. τὸ μὲν λέγειν ῥᾶδιόν ἐστι, τὸ δὲ πράττειν χαλεπώτατον. 6. οἱ κακοὶ ἐχθαίρουσι τοὺς καλῶς πράττοντας. 7. οὐκ ἐθέλεις κλύειν τῶν τὰδε λεγόντων. 8. ὁ ἡγεμὼν, πολλὰ κελεύων, τοὺς ἀποφεύγοντας σώζει. 9. τῷ μανθάνοντι τὸ κλύειν ἐστὶ χρηστόν. 10. οἱ μανθάνοντες θαυμάζουσι τὰ Ὀμήρου ἔπη.

1. Thou wast-not-wishing to learn the words of the poets. 2. The teacher orders the boy to write the letter. 3. The leaders of those-who-are-guarding (*use participle*) the camp are-at-variance. 4. Not altogether pleasant is the truth to him-who hears (*it*) (*use participle*). 5. The saying (*use infinitive with article*) is easier than the doing. 6. The bad (man) hates him-who does well (*use participle*). 7. The pupil (*say he-who learns*) wishes to hear him-who says (*use participle*) wise things (*neut. pl.*). 8. The two-leaders, by issuing these orders (*say ordering these things*), save the-men-who bring (*use participle*) the food. 9. To those-who

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive, see page 25.

† On the use of the subjunctive in deliberation, see page 25.

‡ On the use of the optative expressing a wish, see I. G. I., Rule 16, page 56.

learn (*participle*), the words of those-who speak (*participle*) well are useful. 10. The words of Homer are dear to the pupil (*say* to him who learns).

2. THE FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

EXERCISE XXXVI.—(I. G. page 81.)

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. ὁ Κύρος τοῖς αὐτοῦ ταξιάρχους ἐμήνισε. 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ (against) τοὺς Πέρσας. 3. ποῖ με πορεύσεις; 4. θεὸς ἐπόρευσέ σε εἰς κλύδωνα μέγαν κακῶν. 5. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλλήνας βοήθειαν πέμπειν ἐκέλευσαν. 6. τὸν μηνυτὴν λύσαντες, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εὐθὺς ἦγον. 7. οὐποτε ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις δουλεύομεν. 8. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις αἰὲ δουλεύουσιν. 9. τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις πίστευσον, ὦ φίλτατε. 10. ὦ παῖδες, τῶν διδασκάλων ἀκούσατε.

1. The captains were-wroth-against the soldiers. 2. Do not be-wroth-against me, oh (my) friend. 3. The Lacedaemonians will march against (*use ἐπὶ with acc.*) the Athenians. 4. Whither will ye carry me, oh (ye) gods? 5. The god will carry thee into a sea (*say wave*) of great troubles. 6. They immediately loosed the informer. 7. Oh, my boy; trust not the words of the wicked. 8. The good citizen will be-subject-to the laws of his country. 9. Trust ye the words of the seer. 10. The judge, on-hearing (1 *aorist participle*.) the informers, was wroth-against the witnesses.

RULE.—Some verbs, especially those of *asking, teaching, and concealing*, take a double accusative, viz. both of the *person* and the *thing*: as, κρύπτειν τί τινα, *to conceal a thing from a person*; μὴ τόδε με κρύψῃς, *do not conceal this thing from me*.

B.—1. νεφέλῃ δὲ τὴν θεὰν ἀμφεκάλυψεν. 2. Πολυνείκους νεκρὸν Ἀντιγόνη ἐκλεψε καὶ ἔθαψε. 3. τείχεσι χαλκοῖς καὶ ἀδαμαντίνους τὴν χώραν ἐτείχισαν. 4. τὴν θυγατέρα κρύψει τὸν θάνατον τοῦ ἀνδρός. 5. οὐκ ἔστι (it is not the part) δικαίου ἀνδρὸς βλάψαι τὸν φίλον. 6. τοῦτον ἐκέλευσε φυλάξαι τὴν τε γυναικα καὶ τὴν σκηνὴν. 7. ἔκστρεψον ὡς τάχιστα τοὺς σαντοῦ τρόπους. 8. τί οὐκ ἔρρωσα ἑμavτὸν τῆσδε ἀπὸ στυφλοῦ πέτρας; 9. Πρόκνη ἢ Τηρέως γυνὴ Ἴτυν τὸν παῖδα ἔσφαξε. 10. ἡμεῖς τοὺς στρατιώτας πολλακίς ἐδιώξαμεν.

1. Clouds enfolded the island. 2. Antigone, after-stealing (1 *aor. part.*) the dead-body (*νεκρός*) of her brother Polynices, buried (it)

28 EXERCISES ON FIRST PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.

3. He will fortify the city with a wall (*dat.*) of-bronze and adamánt (*adj.*). 4. He concealed the death of the daughter from her father. 5. Just men will not injure their friends. 6. After-concealing (*aor. part.*) the man he guarded the tent. 7. Why did you not turn-inside-out your manners? 8. Throw thyself as quickly-as-possible from these rugged rocks. 9. Procne being-wroth-against (*aor. part.*) Tereus slew her-own son Itys. 10. It is not the-part (*ξῆστι with gen.*) of a prudent man to-be-subject to evil (*neut. pl.*): he will always pursue the good (good things).

Liquid stems, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

(I. G. page 83.)

C.—1. ὁ Κῦρος ταῦτα ἀκούσας, ᾤκτειρεν αὐτόν. 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς ἔστειλαν εἴκοσι. 3. οὗτοι δὲ ἡμῶν ἄπειροι ὄντες οὐχ ὑπομενοῦσι. 4. ὁ Κάδμος τοὺς τοῦ δράκοντος ὀδόντας ἔσπειρεν ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ γῇ. 5. ὥσπερ σὺ κρίνεις τοὺς ἄλλους, οὕτω καὶ (also) σὺ κρίνεις ὁ Θεός. 6. τοὺς λόγους μακροτέρους (to a greater length) μῆκυνοῦμεν. 7. ὁ στρατηγὸς τὸν κήρυκα ἔπεμψεν ἐπαγγελοῦντα (to announce*) τὴν νίκην. 8. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ παῖδες τοὺς γονεῖς οὐκ ἀλγυνοῦσιν. 9. ὁ ταξίαρχος τὸν στρατιώτην συλλαμβάνει, ὥς (intending to) ἀποκτενῶν. 10. ἐπάρas τὴν φωνὴν ἐπήγγειλε πόλεμον.

1. And the generals, on-hearing (1 *aor. part.*) these things, pitied the soldiers. 2. The master will pity his slave. 3. The Lacedaemonians will equip one ship. 4. The husbandmen sowed the fields. 5. For as you (*pl.*) judge others, so also (*καί*) the gods will judge you. 6. Do not lengthen (1 *aor. subj.*) your speeches further (longer). 7. The kings sent the heralds to report (*fut. part.*) the victory. 8. It is not (the part) of good children to pain their parents. 9. It is difficult to report misfortune to one's (*use article*) friends. 10. The father seizes his daughter with-the-intention-of (*ὥς with fut. part.*) killing (her).

3. FIRST PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

EXERCISE XXXVII.—(I. G. page 84.)

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται πολλὰ κекινδυνεύκασι. 2. πεπίστευκα τῇ ὑμῶν εἰς (towards) ἐμὲ εὐεργεσίᾳ. 3. τὸν νεκρὸν ἐλελούκειτε. 4. ὁ τῶν πονηρῶν βίος πᾶσαν πίστιν κατελελύκει. 5. τὰ δένδρα

* The future participle is used, as in Latin, with a final sense.

τάδε ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πεφυτεύκαμεν. 6. τὴν θυγατέρα πεφονευκώς, ὁ πατὴρ τὸν νεκρὸν ἔκρυψε. 7. λεοντὴν ἐνεδεδύκεσαν. 8. οἱ Σκύθαι ἵππους τῷ ἡλίῳ τεθύκασιν. 9. ἐκατὸν βοῦς τοῖς θεοῖς τεθυκότες, τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπέκτειναν. 10. Πρόκνη τὸν παῖδα πεφονευκῶς ἔχαυρεν.

1. The Lacedæmonians had risked many (dangers). 2. We had trusted the words of the orator. 3. I have washed the dead bodies. 4. He had planted many trees in the woods. 5. The words of the witnesses have destroyed all the faith of men. 6. Having slain the daughter the mother rejoiced. 7. I have put on the lion's skin. 8. In this country they had sacrificed horses to their god. 9. Having-put-an-end-to the war, we sacrificed two-hundred oxen to the god. 10. We have always trusted your kindness towards (εἰς) us.

Stems ending in a Labial, Guttural, or Dental Mute.

B.—1. ἐκόντες ἐς ὄδω ψυχρὸν ἐρρίψασι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς. 2. ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν δίσκον ἐρρίψε. 3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ ἔρμα ἐτετείχεσαν. 4. τὰ κακὰ δέδωχε μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ καλὰ. 5. οἱ Θηβαῖοι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων Βοιωτῶν τεῖχιν κατεσκάψασι. 6. ἡμεῖς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐτετάχμεν. 7. σφῶ οἶνον τοῖς ἱεροῖς θεοῖς ἐλελείφετον. 8. τῷ ἥρωι τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἑταῖρον ἐταφείην.* 9. οἱ ναῦται κάλως πεπλέχασιν. 10. τοὺς νεκροὺς τεταφότες οἶνον τοῖς θεοῖς ἔλεψαν.

1. She has thrown herself from the rugged rock. 2. The heroes had thrown the quoits. 3. The soldiers, having fortified the camp, kept-off the enemy (*pl.*). 4. He had always pursued pleasure rather than reputation. 5. The general has posted the Boeotians in the city. 6. The enemy (*pl.*) had razed-to-the-ground the fortifications of the camp. 7. The Thebans had buried the dead. 8. The two-sailors had plaited* the ropes. 9. The generals have poured wine to the sacred gods on account of the victory. 10. Xenophon had not written the name of the daughter of Agesilaus.

Stems ending in a Dental Mute or a Liquid.

NOTE.—The monosyllabic stems in λ, ν, ρ, having ε in the stem syllable, change this ε in the first perfect into α: as, stem στελ, στέλλω, I send, perf. ἔσταλκα.

C.—1. ὁ θεὸς μέγα νείκος πολέμου κέκρικε. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι σίτον ἐσπάρκασιν ἐν πολλαῖς χώραις. 3. οἱ ἡγέμονες ἀπεστάλκεσαν

* It is important to observe the change from τὸν to τὴν in the dual; this change occurs in the historical tenses of the Indicative mood and throughout all the tenses of the Optative mood.

30 SECOND PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, SECOND AORIST.

τὸν κήρυκα ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. 4. οἱ κακοὶ νομεῖς τὰ μῆλα ἐφθάρκεσαν. 5. τὼ νομέε τὰ μῆλα σεσώκατον. 6. τὼ ἡγεμόνε τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἡνδρείαν ἐτεθανυμακείτην. 7. ἀπέσταλκας ἐμοὶ δῶρα πολλὰ τε καὶ μεγάλα. 8. οἱ γεωργοὶ σίτον ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἐσπάρκεσαν. 9. τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον ἐφθάρκειμεν. 10. τὴν σκηνὴν χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ κατεσκευάκασι.

1. The gods had decided (*κρίνω*) great quarrels among (*say of*) men. 2. The husbandmen had sown corn in their fields. 3. I have sent to thee (*dative*) a hundred talents. 4. The two-judges (*δual*) have decided best. 5. The two-bad shepherds had destroyed the sheep. 6. We had fortified the walls of the city. 7. The citizens have admired the words of the orator. 8. Ye have sent us two hundred darics. 9. We have destroyed the ships of the enemy (*pl.*). 10. They had furnished the ships of the merchants both with wine and corn.

4. SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT, AND SECOND AORIST TENSES.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.—(I. G. page 87.).

1. αὐτὸς σὺν τοῖς ἵπποις καὶ τοῖς ἄρμασι κατέφυγεν ὁ Ἀσσύριος. 2. ὁ πατὴρ ἀποθνήσκων τῷ παιδί τόξον κατέλιπε. 3. οἱ ναῦται ἔτυπον ἅλα ἑρετμοῖς. 4. τὼ παῖδε τὸν ἵππον μάλιστα ἐτυπέτην. 5. ὁ στρατηγὸς τὸν στρατὸν ἀπέβαλε. 6. τὰ μικρὰ ἐσώσατε, τὰ δὲ μείζονα ἀπεβάλετε. 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἀγροὺς κατέλιπον. 8. φύσιν πονηρὰν μεταβαλεῖν οὐ ῥάδιον. 9. πᾶσιν λυπηρόν ἐστιν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος φυγεῖν. 10. οἱ στρατιῶται τὰς ἀσπίδας ἀποβαλόντες, εἰς τὴν πόλιν κατέφυγον.

1. But (we) ourselves fled-for-refuge into the camp. 2. The parents at-their-death (*say dying*) bequeathed to their children self-respect (*αἰδώς*), not gold. 3. Those who were-dwelling-in (*use part.*) the country fled into the city. 4. The sailor struck the sea with his oar. 5. The soldiers cast-away (*ἀποβάλλω*) their shields. 6. The general invaded the country. 7. It is better to save life than to lose (it). 8. It is hard for old-men (*dat.*) to change their mode-of-life. 9. The men having left-behind-them (*aor. part.*) their property, fled from their country. 10. It is a most disgraceful thing for soldiers to cast-away their shields.

NOTE.—The following changes of vowels should be observed in the formation of the Second Perfect—

ā after ρ becomes ā: stem κρᾶγ, pres. κρᾶζω, I scream, perf. κέκρᾶνα.

α otherwise becomes η : stem πλᾶγ, pres. πλήσσω, I strike, perf. πέπληγα.—Stem φαν, pres. φαίνω, I show, perf. πέφηνα.
 ε becomes ο : stem στρεφ, pres. στρέφω, I turn, perf. ἔστροφα.
 ι becomes οι : stem λιπ, pres. λείπω, I leave, perf. λέλοιπα.
 υ often becomes ευ : stem φυγ, pres. φεύγω, I flee, perf. πέφευγα.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. οἱ δεσπόται τοὺς τῆς πόλεως νόμους ἐφθόρασι. 2. ἐγὼ μὲν εὖ πέπραγα, σὺ δὲ κακῶς πέπραγας. 3. ὁ στρατιώτης τὴν τάξιν λέλοιπεν. 4. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀθλιώτατοι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πεφεύγαμεν. 5. τῷ ἀνδρὶ κεκράγετον. 6. τῷ παιδὶ κεκραγότε ἐφυγέτην. 7. ὁ ἡνίοχος τοὺς ἵππους πέπληγε. 8. τοὺς ἵππους τῇ μάστιγι πεπλήγατε. 9. τὸν ἀνδρα σὺν δίκῃ ἀπεκτόνει. 10. οἱ πολέμιοι κεκραγότες ἀπεπεφύεσαν.

1. I have struck (πλήσσω) thee, and thou hast cried-out. 2. But you who-had-fared (*part.*) well were rejoicing. 3. This man has destroyed all friendship. 4. Ye have left no honour (remaining). 5. But the greatest cowards (*say* the most cowardly, κακός) had fled away out-of the battle. 6. All have fled crying-out (*2nd perf. part.*). 7. The charioteers had struck (πλήσσω) the horses. 8. He has killed thee with justice. 9. He has utterly destroyed (διαφθείρω) all hopes. 10. The Athenians, trusting (*perf. part. πείθω*) to the counsel and opinion of Themistocles, had abandoned their city and fled away to their ships.

FOURTH GENERAL EXERCISE.—(EXERCISES XXXIII.—XXXIX.)

1. τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος κατέλιπε φυλάττειν τὸ στρατόπεδον. 2. οἶδε μὲν εἰσιν οὓς σὺ τρέφεις φυλακῆς ἕνεκα σαυτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν σῶν. 3. τῷ ξένῳ τῷδε, Γοργίας τε καὶ Πῶλος, σοφῶ μὲν καὶ φίλῳ ἐστὸν ἐμῷ, ἐνδεεστέρῳ * δὲ παρρησίας. 4. ἐμοὶ δὲ πέμποντι ἀναθήματα χρυσᾶ, πολλὰ δὲ ἀργυρᾶ, πάμπολλα δὲ θύοντι οἱ θεοὶ ἔλωε ἦσαν. 5. τὸν Δία πατέρα ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ θεῶν ὀνόμαζον οἱ ποιηταί. 6. Κύρῳ ἦν παράδεισος μέγας, ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρηνεν. 7. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τριακοσίους εἰς Θερμοπύλας ἐπεμψαν. 8. ὅταν πλεῖστά τις ἔχη, τότε πλεῖστοι τοῦτ' ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. 9. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει ταυτῇ κατοικοῦντες ἐπεφεύεσαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 10. τὰς ἡμισείας (ναῦς) τῶν ἐσέλαν.

1. The Greeks used-to-call all others barbarians. 2. Most cities rear soldiers for-the-sake-of keeping-guard over (*say* of) their

* Somewhat deficient in. The Greek comparative, like the Latin, has sometimes this sense of somewhat, rather.

32 EXERCISES ON PERFECT AND IMPERFECT PASSIVE.

country. 3. These men are most false and most rapacious, but are most deficient in-courage (*gen.*). 4. The Athenians, trusting (*perf. part.*) to Themistocles who-gave these orders (*κελεύω pres. part.*), have abandoned their-own city (of) Athens. 5. Cyrus has (*say* there is to Cyrus) a very large pleasure-ground, full-of various trees which he-himself has planted. 6. Stealing is a most disgraceful thing in (*say to*) men. 7. The Athenians sent (*ἀποστέλλω*) seventy ships. 8. The two generals were concealing the misfortune from their soldiers. 9. The temples were full-of the most beautiful offerings which these men have stolen. 10. The Lacedaemonians had sent ambassadors to the cities in Sicily.

Exercises on the Passive and Middle Voices of Verbs in Ω Uncontracted.

(I. G. pages 60-61.)

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

EXERCISE XL.—(I. G. page 89.)

Passive Voice.

A.—1. λέγεται δὲ αὕτη ἡ πόλις εἶναι μητρόπολις τῶν ἄλλων Αἰθιοπῶν. 2. τὸ ἰατρεύεσθαι ἥδυν ἐστὶ, καὶ χαίρουσιν οἱ ἰατρεινόμενοι. 3. οἱ νεώτεροι παιδευέσθωσαν τῇ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἐμπειρίᾳ. 4. οἱ μὴννται θανάτῳ ἐκολάζοντο. 5. τὸ κολάζεσθαι τῇ ψυχῇ ἀμεινὸν ἐστὶ ἢ ἡ ἀκολασία. 6. οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων βάρβαροι ἐνομίζοντο. 7. τὸ τύπτεσθαι ἐπὶ κόρῃς ἀδικῶς οὐκ αἰσχιστόν ἐστι. 8. τὸν παῖδα ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπαιδευέσθην. 9. ταῦτα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἐπηγγέλλετο. 10. πότερος ἀθλιώτερός ἐστι, ὁ ἰατρεινόμενος καὶ ἀπαλλαττόμενος τοῦ κακοῦ, ἢ ὁ μὴ * ἰατρεινόμενος, ἔχων δὲ (*translate, but is still afflicted by it*);

1. The Lacedaemonians were said to be very brave. 2. To be punished is better for all than intemperance. 3. Let the soldiers be cured by the physician. 4. Good men were admired for their prudence. 5. Let the elder be admired by the younger. 6. It is not disgraceful to be struck unjustly. 7. Those who were-being-punished were being-struck. 8. The dead are buried by-embalming (*say being embalmed*). 9. Let the weaker be guarded by the stronger. 10. Whether-of-the-two is the more unfortunate, he who is-justly-punished (*pres. part.*), or the intemperate man who is not* (*μὴ*) punished (*pres. part.*)?

* The following distinction between οὐ and μὴ should be remembered by the pupil—

οὐ denies.
οὐ denies a fact.

μὴ forbids.
μὴ denies a supposition.

Middle Voice and Deponent Verbs.

B.—1. οἱ πολῖται βουλευόντο καταλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν. 2. ὁ ἵππος ἐπὶ (οἱ) τὸ νῶτον δέχεται τὸν ἀναβάτην. 3. ἤκουσά ποτε Σωκράτους περὶ φιλίας διαλεγομένου. 4. πολλοὶ πάντων τῶν κερδῶν οὐκ ἀπέχονται. 5. τί οὐκ αὐτό μοι τοῦτο ἀπεκρίνου; 6. οἱ δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ χώρᾳ Δία θεῶν καὶ Διόνυσον μόνους σέβονται. 7. μαινόμεθα πάντες ὅποταν ὀργιζώμεθα. 8. Ζήνων ὁ φιλόσοφος μέθης καὶ λαλιᾷς ἀπείχετο (*imperfect*). 9. πολυλόγων παρ' ἀνδρῶν προσδέχεσθε κακὴν συμβουλίαν. 10. γράμματα γράφουσι καὶ λογίζονται ψήφουσιν Ἕλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν ἀριστερῶν ἐπὶ (το) τὰ δεξιὰ φέροντες τὴν χεῖρα.

1. In-deliberating (*pres. part.*) quickly, we deliberate badly. 2. The two philosophers determined (*imperf.*) to abandon (2nd aor.) their country. 3. The horses receive their riders on (*ἐπὶ with acc.*) their backs. 4. We once heard the philosophers conversing concerning truth. 5. Men when-they-are-angry (*pres. part.*) are mad. 6. We worship God and not man. 7. Follow, dogs! 8. The citizens leave a great name to those who-follow (*pres. part.*). 9. The temperate abstain-from drunkenness, the prudent (abstain-from) gossip. 10. The Egyptians used-to-write (*imperf.*) letters and calculate with pebbles, carrying the hand from the right (-hand) (*plural*) to the left (-hand).

2. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

I. *Vowel stems.* II. *Mute stems.* III. *Liquid stems.*

(I. G. pages 90–92.)

EXERCISE XLI.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. οἱ ἐν βαλανείῳ λελουμένοι καθαροὶ εἰσιν. 2. τάδε τὰ δένδρα ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως πεφύτευνται. 3. ἡμῖν οὔτε ἄσθη οὔτε γῆ πέφυτευμένη ἐστίν. 4. τὰ ἱερῆα τοῖς θεοῖς μάτριν ἐτέθυτο. 5. οἱ ἱερεῖς τὰ τεθνημένα λαμβάνουσι. 6. οὐ βουλευέσθαι ὦρα ἀλλὰ βεβουλευέσθαι. 7. τὰ ἐμπόρια ἐκέκλειτο. 8. οἱ Ἕλληνες ναῦσι τῶν πολεμίων κατακέκλεινται. 9. καλῶς, ὦ παῖ, ὑπὸ τῶν διδασκάλων ἐπεπαιδεύσο. 10. πάντες εὖ πεπαιδεύσθων.

1. These men have been washed in the bath. 2. The pleasure-ground is full-of trees which-have-been-planted. 3. The island is

not bare, but well planted. 4. Many victims have been sacrificed to the sun. 5. The priests used-to-take (*imp.*) the flesh of the victims (*say* of those [animals] which had been sacrificed). 6. Let the trading-places be shut-up by our ships. 7. Those (men) who-have-deliberated (*part.*) well wish to guard the city. 8. The door has been shut in-vain. 9. These who-have-been-brought-up (*part.*) well by their parents, have been freed from evil (*pl.*). 10. It is a good thing to have been well brought-up.

Stems ending in a Mute and a Liquid.

B.—1. αἱ σειραὶ ἐκ χρυσοῦ πεπλεγμέναι ἦσαν. 2. νυκτὸς αἱ γέφυραι κατεσκευασμένοι εἰσὶ. 3. οὗτοι τὸ αὐτὸ διαπεπραγμένοι εἰσὶ.* 4. ὥς παρσκευάστο (when preparations had been made), Κύρος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐστρατεύετο. 5. τετάχθω ὁ τοιοῦτος κατὰ (on the side of) δημοκρατίαν. 6. τῇ σῇ ἀρετῇ καὶ τῇ σῇ φρονήσει σεσώσμεθα. 7. καταλείπτο ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολλὰ πρόβατα. 8. καὶ ἄλλας εὐλαβείας πρὸς (in addition to) ταύτῃ ἔσκεμμαι (*used actively*). 9. οἱ πεπιστευκότες πεπεισμένοι εἰσὶ. 10. τὰ τῆς πόλεως τεύχη κατέσκαπται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων.

1. They prepare plaited (πλέκω) ropes. 2. Those men had accomplished* the same things. 3. When (ὥς) all things had been prepared, Xerxes sent heralds into all the cities of Greece. 4. Some work has been assigned to each of the citizens in the state. 5. The work which-has-been-assigned (*perf. part.*) to you has been badly done. 6. Thou hast been preserved by my valour and prudence. 7. Guard the ships which have been left by the sailors. 8. Thou hast devised all precautions (*see sentences 8 above*). 9. The soldiers have been buried in the camp. 10. The bridges had been fortified in the winter.

C.—1. ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ζημία ἅπασιν ὥριστο. 2. ἱερὸν ἐστὶ θησαυροῖς καὶ ἀναθήμασι κατεσκευασμένον. 3. ὠρίσθω μέχρι τοῦδε (*tr. thus far and no farther*). 4. χρήσιμόν τι ἔσκεμμένος ἦκω. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς (for the purpose of) ἀρπαγὴν ἐπαρμένοι ἦσαν. 6. στρατηγὸς πολλοὺς πέπαρται δόρασι. 7. ἡ στρατιὰ δίσπαρται. 8. ἐλπίς μία πᾶσι βροτοῖς λέλειπται. 9. πάντα αἵματι ἐπέφυργο. 10. οἱ εὖ πεπαιδευμένοι πολλῶν κακῶν ἀπηλλαγμένοι εἰσὶ.

1. Seasons have been appointed to all (*use ἕκαστος in pl.*). 2. The whole speech has been spoken. 3. He that-is-dead (τελευτάω, *perf. act.*) has been freed-from troubles and ills (κακόν). 4. All possessions had been abandoned. 5. But the whole house has been

* The *perf. pass.* of διαπράσσει is sometimes used in an active sense.

defiled with blood. 6. Many children had been left-behind (*λείπω*). 7. All the soldiers had been pierced by the spears of the enemy (*pl.*). 8. Night does not conceal ill-deeds (*say*, things that have-been-badly-done). 9. A temple has been set-up to Athena by the Athenians. 10. Let him who has deliberated well (*part.*) be judged most prudent.

3. THE FIRST FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

EXERCISE XLII.—(I. G. page 94.)

A.—1. ἐκάστω τῶν πολιτῶν τὸ ἴδιον ἔργον ἐτάχθη. 2. Νίνος ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ Νίνου, τοῦ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων βασιλέως, ἐκτίσθη. 3. Ὀρίων ὑπ' Ἀρτέμιδος ἐτοξεύθη. 4. ἀγὼν ὡς τάχιστα κριθήσεται. 5. Ἑλένη ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου ἠρπάσθη. 6. τότε δὴ πάντες παῖδες ὑπὸ τοῦ σατράπου ἐφονεύθησαν. 7. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχίσθησαν. 8. τοῦτο ἐν τῷ λόγῳ ἠναγκάσθημεν λέγειν. 9. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει (ὄντες) ναῦσι κατεκλείσθησαν. 10. ταῦτα τὰ ἀγγέλματα τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις ἐπαγγελθήσεται.

1. The Greeks were shut-up in (*say* into) the island. 2. To each of the citizens in the city his-own (*ἴδιος*) work will be assigned. 3. The words were believed by all. 4. Orion, the hunter, will be slain-with-the-bow by Artemis. 5. The contest was easily decided (*κρίνω*) by the judge. 6. The women were carried-off by the men. 7. The two-children were slain by their mother. 8. The cities will be fortified. 9. Thou wilt be compelled to say the same things in thy speech. 10. The citizens were compelled to guard the city.

B.—1. ἀλλ' ἐὰν πολλάκις ταῦτα ταῦτα λέγωμεν, πεισθήσεται. 2. στέφανοι ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐπλέχθησαν. 3. οἱ νόμοι ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν λυθήσονται. 4. ἡ νῆσος ἀμφεκαλύφθη νεφέλαις. 5. ὦ Μήδεια, ἀδύνατόν ἐστι τοὺς φονευθέντας πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἀνάγειν. 6. ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθη. 7. εἴθε πάντες ἀναγκασθεῖεν τοὺς παῖδας καλῶς παιδεύειν. 8. μέγας φόβος τοὺς ναύτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ νῆες καταλυθῶσιν. 9. ὁ δράκων, ὁ τοῦ τῆς Γῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντείου φύλαξ, ἐφονεύθη ὑπ' Ἀπόλλωνος. 10. οἱ Ἕλληνες δις ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων κινδύνων ἐσώθησαν.

1. If you say these things well, I shall be persuaded. 2. The ropes will be plaited by the sailors. 3. When the laws were repealed (*gen. absolute, see Syntax*) the citizens rejoiced (*imp.*). 4. The father will be troubled respecting the death of his children. 5. When her child (*fem.*) was murdered, the mother was not troubled. 6. The treaties were violated by the enemy (*pl.*). 7. If

their father is willing (*gen. absolute*), the children will be well taught. 8. The son fears much (*say* a great fear holds the son) lest his father should be murdered (*subj.*). 9. When the bridges were destroyed (*gen. absolute*), the army was saved. 10. The oracle of Earth in Delphi was guarded by the dragon.

4. THE SECOND FUTURE AND SECOND AORIST.

EXERCISE XLIII.—(I. G. page 95.)

1. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λέγονται διαφθάρῃν ὑπ' ἐκείνου. 2. οἱ πολῖται καθ' (throughout) Ἑλλάδα ἐσπάρησαν. 3. Ἀρμένιος ἐξεπλάγη. 4. πολλὰ χρήματα ἐκλάπη. 5. Πτολεμαίου ὑπὸ Γαλατῶν σφαγέντος (*gen. absolute*), ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη. 6. οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐν τῷ νεῷ ταφήσονται. 7. τὸ μὲν σφαγῆναι δεινόν (is a terrible thing), εὐκλείαν δ' ἔχει. 8. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ διεφθάρησαν νῆες τῶν Ἑλλήνων τεσσαράκοντα. 9. ἡ δὲ ψυχὴ, ἐπειδὴν ἀπαλλαγῇ τοῦ σώματος, ἔτι ἔστι (exists). 10. οἱ ἑταῖροι, τοῦ Ὑλου ὑπὸ Νυμφῶν ἀρπαγέντος, ἐξεπλάγησαν.

1. The ships of the Athenians were utterly-destroyed by the Peloponnesians. 2. The enemy (*pl.*) who-are-fleeing (*pres. part.*) will be scattered throughout (*κατά with accusative*) Greece. 3. The citizens were astounded (at) the treaties being violated (*use gen. absolute*). 4. The robber, having stolen the property (*say* the property being stolen, *gen. abs.*), paid the penalty. 5. Ptolemæus, the king of Macedonia, is said to have been slain by the Gauls. 6. The poets were buried in the temples. 7. The general has glory when the enemy (*pl.*) is routed (*gen. absolute*). 8. In this sea-fight all the ships of the Greeks will be utterly-destroyed. 9. The souls still live (*use εἰμί*) when they are freed-from their bodies. 10. Hylas will be carried-off by the nymphs on-account-of his beauty.

5. THE THIRD FUTURE OR FUTURE PERFECT.

EXERCISE XLIV.—(I. G. page 96.)

1. μάτην τάδε πάντα πεπράξεται. 2. ἐμοὶ δὲ λελεύεται ἄλγεια (*for ἄλγη*) λυγρά. 3. σὺ χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων λελεύει. 4. αἵματι παίδων οἶκος πεφύρσεται. 5. τότε δὴ κεκλείσεται ἡ θύρα. 6. αἱ νῆες κεραννῶ πεπλήξονται.

1. This indeed will have been said and done most admirably (*use neut. sing. superlative of καλός*). 2. Many enjoyments will be left to you. 3. We shall be left without companions. 4. My hands will have been defiled (*say*, I shall have been defiled as-to-

my-hands *acc.*) with blood. 5. Then, indeed, the doors will have been shut: in vain shall I have wept (*say*, will it have been wept by me, *dat.*). 6. Thou wilt have been struck with a thunderbolt.

Exercises on the Middle Voice of Verbs in Ω.

(I. G. pages 62–63.)

1. FUTURE.—(I. G. page 97.)

EXERCISE XLV.

1. περὶ τῶνδε βουλευσόμεθα. 2. τοῖς ἄρχουσιν αἰεὶ πείσει. 3. πᾶς τις (every one) θαυμάσεται ἀκούων ταῦτα. 4. ἐς βαλανεῖον ἦλθε* λουσόμενος† (with the intention of washing). 5. οὐποτε βουλήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος κακῶς πράττειν. 6. σκέψεται πότερον τοῦτον ἡγεμόνα (translate as leader) ἕξομεν. 7. οὐποτε παύσονται τοῦ φιλανθρώπου τρόπου. 8. πολλῶν πόνων παύσεσθε. 9. οἱ πολέμοι ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις στρατεύονται. 10. ὑμῖν ἐλέγομεν ὅτι πορευοίμεθα.

1. I will deliberate about these things. 2. Good men will obey their rulers. 3. We will cease saying such things. 4. I shall not admire men-who (*article*) say (*particip.*) such things. 5. Benevolent men will never wish to injure their friends. 6. We came (*ἦλθομεν*) to the bath with-the-intention-of washing ourselves (*see sentence 4 above*). 7. Thou wilt cease from thy (*say the*) villany. 8. We will spare these enemies. 9. The general said that (*ὅτι*) he would march against the city. 10. He will not cease from his benevolent ways (*τρόπος sing.*).

2. FIRST AORIST.—(I. G. page 98.)

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο. 2. ἀποκρίναι τί ἐστὶ τοῦτο. 3. ὁ Τάνταλος τοῦ σίτου οὐ δυνατὸς ἦν γεύσασθαι. 4. λογισόμεθα ὅποσα μοι ὀφείλεις. 5. παύσασθε λέγουσαι. 6. ἐλογίσατο δώδεκα μνᾶς. 7. ἀνδρῶν* Ἀρης ἐφείσατο. 8. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐλουσάμην. 9. τοῦτο νῦν σκεψόμεθα, ὦ φίλε. 10. τῷ ῥήτορι τὴν ἐμὴν ἀκολασίαν ἐμεμψάσθην.

* ἦλθον, 2nd aor. fr. ἔρχομαι, I come.

† λούω is I wash, λουόμεαι, I wash myself.

1. We ought to receive the enemy (*pl.*) bravely. 2. Let Gorgias answer. 3. Tantalus did not taste the food. 4. Reckon how much you owe us. 5. Cease speaking, lady. 6. I reckoned three minæ. 7. The brave man ought to repel his enemies. 8. Let us bathe (*i. e.* wash-ourselves) in yonder (*ἐκεῖνος*) river. 9. Now consider these things, my boy. 10. On account of these things thou didst blame my opinion.

3. SECOND AORIST.—(I. G. page 98.)

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. *πιθοῦ τῷ πατρί σοι λέγοντι* (when he speaks). 2. *ποῖ τραπώμεθα*, ὧ ἐταῖροι, *ποῖ καταφύγωμεν*; 3. *Φίλιππος ἐν φόβῳ ἦν* (was afraid), *μὴ ἐκφύγοι τὰ πράγματα αὐτόν*. 4. οἱ Ἑλλήνων ἵπποι *ἐξετράποντο* τῆς ὁδοῦ. 5. ἔλεγον Ἀρίστιππον τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν φιλοσοφίαν καταβαλέσθαι.* 6. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ κατελείποντο υἱοὺς ὁμοίους ἑαυτοῖς. 7. οὐκ εἶχον† ὅποι‡ τράπουντο. 8. Ἀμφίων καὶ Ζηθεύς, τῷ Δίῳ νῖώ, *τείχει περιεβαλέτην τὰς Θήβας*.

1. I did not obey (my) companions when they spoke (*pres. part.*) to me. 2. The soldiers turned-themselves to flight. 3. I had not (*see No. 7 above*) whither I might turn myself (*optative*). 4. We were in fear lest (*μὴ*) we might be turned out of (*opt.*) the way. 5. The ancients used to say (*imperf.*) that Phaeton, while-driving (*pres. part.*) the chariot of his father, was turned out of the way (*see No. 5 above*). 6. Obey your parents when-they-speak (*pres. part.*) to you. 7. Miltiades is said to have left-behind a son like himself. 8. The citizens surrounded the camp with walls.

FIFTH GENERAL EXERCISE.

(On all preceding Grammar.)

1. ἡμεῖς σὺν ἵπποις τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ ἀνδράσι πορευόμεθα. 2. μείζον ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶν αὐτὸν ἀπαλλαγῆναι κακοῦ τοῦ μεγίστου ἢ ἄλλον ἀπαλλάξαι. 3. λούνται δὲ δις τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάστης ψυχῇ (*sc. ὕδατι*), καὶ δις ἐκάστης νυκτός. 4. Πανσανίας ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων ἐξεπέμθη μετὰ εἰκοσι νεῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. 5. τῶν Ἀθηναίων Καλλίμαχος, ἀνὴρ ἄριστος, πολλοὺς πεπαρμένους δόρασι, διεφθάρη. 6. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος τῶνδε ἕνεκα ἐξάγειν αὐτοὺς ἐβούλετο εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν ὡς τάχιστα. 7. κατελέλειπτο ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολλὰ πρόβατα.

* For the rule for the Accusative and Infinitive, see Syntax, § 36.

† Imperfect of *έχω*, I have.

‡ The form *ὅποι* is relative, whereas *ποῖ* is interrogative; so *ὅσος*, *πόσος*.

8. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὰτα ἀκούσαντες τὰ παρηγγελμένα ἔπραττον.
 9. οὐ γὰρ διαπέπρακται ἡμῖν ἃ βουλόμεθα. 10. πρεσβυτέροις
 νεωτέρων πάντων ἄρχειν προστεάζεται.

1. Speak and it shall be done (*use fut. perf.*). 2. Many oxen had been left-behind in the camp. 3. Pythagoras (Πυθαγόρας) first called himself a philosopher; the more ancient were called σοφοί. 4. Having been persuaded by my friends, I was freed-from the most disgraceful slavery. 5. To all younger (men) it has been assigned to obey (*2nd aorist*) the elder. 6. You-two had always pursued pleasure rather than reputation. 7. The Athenians abandoned the city which had been rased-to-the-ground (*perf. pass. part.*). 8. Twice on that day they bathed in the river. 9. The islands were full of various trees which the sailors had planted. 10. Many temples have been set-up to the gods by men.

Exercises on Contracted Verbs.

(I. G. pages 70, 71.)

I. Verbs in αω.

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

NOTE.—Some stems in *a* have a preference for *η*, which they admit in the place of *ā*: as ζάω, *I live*, ζῆς, ζῆ, ζῆτε, ζῆν; πεινάω, *I am hungry*, πεινῆν; διψάω, *I thirst*, διψῆν; so also χράομαι, *I make use of*, and a few others.

1. ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν. 2. οὐκ αἰσχύνονται τὰτα τολμῶντες. 3. ἡ ὀργὴ πολλὰ δρᾶν κακὰ ἡμᾶς ἀναγκάζει. 4. εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσιν θεοί. 5. ἦν δέ, ὅτε ἐτελεύτα, ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα ἔτη. 6. οἱ φαῦλοι τῶν σωμάτων μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν ψυχῶν ἐρώσι. 7. πᾶς νοῦν ἔχων τιμάτω τὰς τῶν γονέων εὐχάς. 8. ὁ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος οὐ τοῖς σκέλεσιν ζῇ, ἀλλὰ τῷ νῷ. 9. πῶς ἂν τολμῶν πεινῆν τε καὶ διψῆν. 10. οἱ παῖδες, τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος (*gen. abs. see Syntax, § 20*), ἔτι ἔζων.

1. He was about (*use μέλλω*) to die. 2. For good men love their enemies. 3. The woman, though-venturing-on (*pres. part. of τολμάω*) these things, is not ashamed. 4. We all do many disgraceful things in-anger (*dative*). 5. They were, when they died, about seventy years (old). 6. Boy, be silent; honour those-who-are (*use*

art.) older. 7. Let all who-have (*pres. part.*) intelligence honour the words of the wise. 8. For ye live not by your legs, but by your intelligence. 9. We dared both to hunger and to thirst rather than to do such things. 10. Let not fear conquer thee.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE XLIX.

1. οἱ θεοὶ χαίρουσι τιμώμενοι ὑπ' (ὑπὸ) ἀνθρώπων. 2. οὗτοι χρώνται τῇ ἰσχύϊ καὶ τῇ τέχνῃ οὐκ ὀρθῶς. 3. δεῖ μέντοι, ὦ Σώκρατες, τῇ ῥητορικῇ χρῆσθαι (*see note above*) ὥσπερ τῇ ἄλλῃ πάσῃ ἀγωνίᾳ. 4. τοῖς τῶν φίλων λόγοις οἱ ἀγαθοὶ νικῶνται. 5. εἴθε πάντες οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑπὸ τῶν νεωτέρων τιμῶντο. 6. οἱ σώφρονες τῇ ὀργῇ οὐκ ἐχρῶντο. 7. πειρώμεθα αὐτοῖς ἀποκρίνεσθαι. 8. εἴθε τοῦ πράγματος αἰτιώσθε αὐτούς. 9. τινές σε ἤδη αἰτιῶνται. 10. μὴ κακὸν κακῷ ἰᾶσθε.*

1. Men are pleased when-they-are-loved (*part.*) by the gods. 2. O boys, exercise (*χράσμαι*) your strength rightly. 3. But you, O Socrates, did not use your rhetoric rightly. 4. Towards are accused by their own words. 5. May all you (who are) younger be conquered by the words of (your) elders. 6. We who-are (*part.*) prudent do not indulge in anger. 7. Endeavour to answer us. 8. Thou ventur'est to accuse this man of cowardice. 9. Let us not accuse the others of indulging (*verbal subst.*) anger. 10. It is not (the part) of a prudent man to make bad worse (*see sentence 10 above*).

II. VERBS IN εω.—(I. G. pages 72, 73.)

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE L.

1. καλῶς μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν. 2. ὄφεις μ' ἔτυψε μικρὸς πτερωτός, δὲν καλοῦσι μέλιτταν οἱ γεωργοί. 3. μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ. 4. οἱ θῶες πολεμοῦσι τοῖς κυσὶ καὶ τοῖς λέονσι. 5. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα πάντες ἡμεῖς ἐποιοῖτε. 6. ἀλλ' ὥς (that, i.e., to prove that) ἀληθῆ λέγω, κἀκει τοὺς μάρτυρας. 7. οἱ βάρβαροι ὑμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐπολιορκούν. 8. ὁ στρατηγὸς ὑπεχώρει. 9. οἱ νόμοι μοι δοκοῦσιν οἱ πολλοὶ ταῦτα δύο μάλιστα διδάσκειν, ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἀρχεσθαι. 10. οὐχ ἑαυτοῦ κατηγορεῖ, ἀλλὰ τοῦ στρατηγού.

1. Lacedaemonians, you are doing wrong (*say things not just*).
2. Consider (*use σκοπέω*) whether (*εἰάν*) I seem to you to speak well.

* Proverbial for "making bad worse."

3. Neglect not the small winged (creatures) which the husband-man calls bees. 4. We act worthily (do things worthy) of ourselves and of the fathers whose sons we are (*say* of whom we are). 5. Let them not war with their friends. 6. We were waging war against the fortunate (*εὐτυχέω part.*) not (against) those who-were-discouraged (*part. pres.*). 7. But (to prove) that we say truly (true things), call (*pl.*) the witnesses. 8. The two generals were besieging all the cities. 9. The Lacedaemonians neglecting their reputation, were retiring. 10. You are accusing (*κατηγορέω*) yourselves, not us.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LI.

1. οἱ Περσῶν νόμοι τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελοῦνται. 2. οὗτος δικαίως ἀνδραποδώδης καλεῖται. 3. τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν φιλούμενόν ἐστιν ὅσιον. 4. Γανυμήδης ἐν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ τοῦ τῶν θεῶν συμποσίου ἐπεμελείτο. 5. φύλαττε σεαυτόν, εἰ μέλλεις ἐπαινεῖσθαι. 6. φιλείσθων μὲν οἱ τοὺς ἄλλους φιλοῦσι, μισεῖσθων δὲ οἱ τοὺς ἄλλους μισοῦσιν. 7. ἀμελοῦντες τῶν οἰκείων τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπιμελοῦνται. 8. νῦν δὲ φοβούμεθα μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καταφρονώμεθα. 9. κατὰ (by) θάλατταν ἐπολεμεῖτο ὁ πόλεμος. 10. αἰδέεσθε τοὺς θεούς, καταφρονεῖτε τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων.

1. The laws of the Persians used-to-take-care-of the common good. 2. These-men are justly called slavish. 3. That which-is-holy is loved by the gods. 4. Ganymede is said to take-care-of the feasts in Olympus. 5. Bad-men hate those who-are-praised. 6. We-who love others are loved, but they-who hate (others) are hated. 7. By-taking-care-of (*pres. part.*) the (things) of-others they used-to-neglect their-own. 8. Ye were fearing lest you should be injured. 9. The war is being-waged by (*κατὰ inith acc.*) sea. 10. Let (us) all reverence the gods.

III. VERBS IN *ω*.—(I. G. pages 74, 75.)

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE LII.

1. οἱ πολέμοι ἐδῆον τὴν γῆν. 2. οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ τὴν μὲν ἀλήθειαν ἀγνοοῦσι, πρὸς δὲ τὴν δόξαν ἀποβλέπουσιν. 3. Διογένης ὁμοίου τοὺς φιλαργύρους τοῖς ὑδρωπικοῖς. 4. ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδα, ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ παῖδας. 5. Οἰδίπους ὄρθον πόλιν. 6. οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν τὰς ἐπιθυμίας πάσας πληροῦν. 7. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τὴν πόλιν ἐρημοῖεν. 8. Ζεὺς τὰ ὑψηλὰ

ταπεινοῖ, ἵνα τὰ ταπεινὰ ὑψοῖ. 9. οἱ Πέρσαι τοὺς Λυδοὺς ἐδούλουν. 10. πάντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν ζηλοῦντων.

1. The general was laying-waste the whole land. 2. For the majority (οἱ πολλοί), being ignorant-of the truth, satisfy all their desires. 3. Diogenes is said to liken the covetous to men-with-the-dropsy (*adj.*). 4. May we set-free our city, may we set-free our country. 5. Ye are making-desolate the house, O children. 6. Good-men wish to raise-up the city. 7. Thou wast laying-waste the city (*ἀστυ*) with fire. 8. Be ye ignorant-of violence, strive after good-government. 9. The enemy were approaching, laying-waste and making-desolate the country. 10. The wise man strives-after truth.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. ὁ πονῶν πλείστα οὗτος τῶν μεγίστων ἀξιούται. 2. οἱ Λυδοὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐδουλοῦντο. 3. ταῦτα πάντα ἀξιά ἐστι ζηλοῦσθαι. 4. τὰ δώματα τῶν οἰκετῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἥρη-μοῦτο. 5. οὐ φείξεσθε, ἵνα μὴ δουλῶσθε; 6. οὐ φείξει, ἵνα μὴ δολοῖ; 7. οἱ φιλάργυροι ὁμοιοῦντο τοῖς ἰδρωπικοῖς ὑπὸ Διο-γένου. 8. οὐ πρέπει θεοὺς ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς. 9. οἱ ἡγήλοὶ ταπεινοῦντο, οἱ ταπεινοὶ ὑψοῦντο. 10. οἱ τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυρούμενοι ταπεινοῦσθων.

1. Those-who labour (*pres. part.*) most (*see No. 1 above*) are deemed-worthy of the greatest (rewards). 2. The barbarians were-being-enslaved by the Romans. 3. All such things are with-justice (*adv.*) striven after. 4. Let the cities be made-desolate. 5. We will flee, in-order-that we may not be punished. 6. Thou didst flee (*2nd aor.*), in-order-that thou mightest not be punished. 7. The general was deceived by the soldiers. 8. It is not fitting for us (*dat.*) to pride ourselves on our wisdom. 9. Those-who are opposed (*pres. part.*) to the good (*pl.*) are opposed to God. 10. Thou art humbled, but he is exalted.

IV. THE OTHER TENSES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

(I. G. page 102.)

EXERCISE LIV.

1. ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκεν (*hath filled*) ὑμῶν τὴν καρδίαν. 2. ὁ θεὸς ἐποίησε τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς (*δντα*). 3. ἡ τῶν τυράννων ὕβρις κινήσει τὸν δῆμον. 4. Κόνων τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἡλευθέρωσε καὶ τὰ τῆς πατρίδος τείχη ὥρρωσεν.

5. οὔποτε τὴν Ἀττικὴν γῆν πεπάτηκα. 6. ἐγὼ σοι πειράσομαι ἀποκαλύψαι τὴν δύναμιν ἅπασαν. 7. οἱ ἔφοροι τὸν ἄνδρα ἐξημίωνσαν. 8. ἡ τῶν Συρακοσίων πόλις μεγάλῳ λιμένει ἐκεκόσμητο. 9. πένητες ἦμεν, ἀλλ' οὔποτ' οὐδέν* ῥήψαμεν οὐδὲ ἐκλέψαμεν. 10. ἅπαντα τὰ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερὰ καὶ (ἐνθεν) οἱ Μῆδοι τετιμήκασιν.

1. Grief will fill our heart. 2. God hath made all things in heaven and earth. 3. By your (*sing.*) violence you aroused the people. 4. Conon will free Greece and will raise-up the walls. 5. For by-this-time (*ἤδη*) we had trodden the land of the Greeks. 6. We will try to disclose these things. 7. The soldiers were punished by the Ephors. 8. He has adorned the city of the Syracusans with a great harbour. 9. We are poor, but we will never beg nor steal anything (*see note to No. 9 above*). 10. The ships were manned (*πληρώω*) as quickly-as-possible.

SIXTH GENERAL EXERCISE.

On the Contracted Verbs and all preceding Grammar.

1. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος συνεκάλεσε πάντας τοὺς ἀδικηθέντας. 2. οὐ τοὺς ἀρχεῖν βουλομένους μέμφομαι. 3. ἀλλ' εἰ δοκεῖ (*seems good*) τοῦτοις, διαλέγου τε καὶ ἐρώτα ὁ τι βούλει. 4. πολλοὶ δρῶντες τὰ αἰσχίστα, λόγους τοὺς ἀρίστους ἀσκοῦσιν. 5. ἀπῆλλακται† ἡδονὴ τοῦ νικᾶν. 6. σὺ δέ, ἐρωτῶν καὶ ἐρωτῶμενος, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ τε καὶ Γοργίας, ἐλεγχε τε καὶ ἐλέγχου. 7. οἵπερ χθὲς ἐκράτουν, σήμερον κρατοῦνται, αὔριον δὲ κρατήσουσι. 8. τῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμιῶν αἱ μὲν πληρούμεναι βελτίῳ ποιοῦσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, αἱ δὲ χεῖρω. 9. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ὑπεχώρουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ὅπως πειρῶντο τοῦ τείχους. 10. Ἰσοκράτης ἔλεγεν τοὺς μὲν γονέας τοῦ ζῆν, τοὺς δὲ διδασκάλους τοῦ εὖ ζῆν εἶναι αἰτίους (*tr. the authors*).

1. Call-together all those who-have-injured (*perf. part.*) you. 2. I pitied him who-was-wishing (*part.*) to rule. 3. But if it seems-good (*δοκεῖ*) both to them and to you (*pl.*), do you converse and ask whatever you please (*βούλομαι*). 4. Many who practise the fairest (*ἀγαθός*) speeches, do the falsest (*deeds*). 5. Do you (*pl.*), asking and being asked, refute and be refuted. 6. We-who yester-

* A negative is not neutralized by a subsequent compound negative of the same kind, but only continued. In translating, the negative is employed *only once* in English, and the place of the other negative is supplied by an indefinite: e.g. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρείσσον ἢ νόμοι πόλει, *there is not anything better for a state than laws.*

† ἀπλλάσσω has here the sense of being "far removed from."

day were conquered will to-day be conquerors. 7. By satisfying all (your) desires you utterly-destroy your soul. 8. We will endeavour to retire, in-order-that we may save our city. 9. Isocrates used-to-advise all men to honour their teachers. 10. Having committed the greatest injuries (*say* having injured most greatly) of (all) men in Macedonia, he is the most wretched of all the Macedonians, and (*say* but) not the most fortunate.

Exercises on Verbs in *μι*.

First Class—*ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι*.

1. *ἵστημι*.—(I. G. pages 104, 105.)

EXERCISE LV.

Active Voice.

A.—1. σκοποὺς καθίστης. 2. τετραρχίας καθιστᾷσιν ἵνα πόλεις δουλεύωσιν. 3. ἀθυμούντες ἄνδρες οὐπω τρόπαιον ἔστησαν (*aor. 1*). 4. φυλάττεσθε, μὴ αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι ὑμᾶς τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ ἀφίστασι. 5. ἀναστήσω λιθίνην στήλην τῆς νίκης ἕνεκα. 6. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς συμμάχους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν (*aor. 1*). 7. οὐ γὰρ ἡ πληγὴ παρέστησε τὴν ὀργήν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἀτιμία. 8. παρᾶσθ' αὖτε τοῖς πένησι. 9. ἡμᾶς κελεύει καταστήσασθαι ἄλλον ἄρχοντα ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ. 10. ἡ δέσποινα τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐκ τῶν ὑπῶν ἀνίστη.

1. Set watchmen. 2. He used-to-establish tetrarchies in-order-that he might enslave the countries. 3. The soldiers when-they-conquered (*part.*) used-to-set-up trophies. 4. Fear possesses (*ἔχω*) me lest the allies may revolt from us and go-to-war (*say*, revolting (*aor. 2 part.*) may go to war). 5. The generals set-up (*aor. 1*) monuments of-stone. 6. He sets watchmen in all the cities. 7. The words of the ambassadors raise (*παρίστημι*) hopes. 8. He will always help those who-have-been-conquered (*perf. part.*). 9. May the slaves arouse their masters from sleep. 10. It is not (the *part.*) of good citizens to establish tyrants.

B.—1. ἐκέλευσε τὸ ἄρμα στήναι. 2. πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα πολεὺς τοῦ παρεστῶτος ἔτους ἀφίστασι. 3. οὐκ ἐνταῦθ' ἔστηκε τὸ πρᾶγμα. 4. οἱ Σικελοὶ οὐκ ἀφίστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. 5. ἀπέστησαν δὲ αὐτὰ τέσσαρες καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες Αἰγυπτίων ἐς τοὺς Αἰθίους. 6. τί δὲ ἔστηκας ἐν πύλαις ἐτι, ἀλλ' οὐ βαδίζεις;

1. Standing in (*say* into) the midst he called-together his own soldiers. 2. After (*μετά with acc.*) him (*οὗτος*) another rose. 3. You must (*δεῖ*) bear the present disease lightly. 4. The misfortunes of the present time are heavy. 5. The misfortune had not stood there. 6. Why do we still stand (*perf.*) in the gates, and (*say* but) not go?

EXERCISE LVI.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. λύπης μεθίστασο. 2. οἱ στρατιῶται ἔκοντες ἐκ τῆς τάξεως μεθίσταντο. 3. οἱ Ἀσσύριοι ἀνίστανται ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας. 4. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐπὶ τούτοις συνίστανται. 5. εὐδεις; ἀνίστω. 6. οἱ στρατιῶται δειπνήσαντες καὶ φύλακας καταστησάμενοι ἐκοιμήθησαν. 7. ὁ Πειραιεὺς ἐμπόριον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατεστάθη. 8. ἡ πόλις σωθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν ταῖς ὑμῶν βουλαῖς ἀντισταμένων. 9. τῷ στρατηγῷ τοὺς πολεμίους τραφάμενῳ τρόπαια ἐστησάσθην. 10. οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀργούσιν οὐ παραστήσονται.

1. Cease-from (*pl.*) your present violence. 2. Men-who resist (*part.*) those-who are-in-power (*part.*) are not worthy of praise. 3. The Assyrians rose-up from the ambush. 4. Solon forms (*συνίστημι mid.*) the council in the Areopagus of the yearly archons (see *In. Gr. I. Ex.* lvi. 10). 5. Sleep ye? wake up. 6. May the gods assist those-who are discouraged (*part.*). 7. Let it not occur to (*παρίστημι mid.*) any one to do such things. 8. We praise those-who resist (*part. mid.*) your plans. 9. The soldiers having dined set guards. 10. Mayest thou cease-from thy grief.

2. τίθημι.—(*I. G.* pages 106, 107.)

EXERCISE LVII.

A.—1. Μίνως τοῖς Κρησὶ νόμους τίθησι. 2. καὶ (*also*) ἐμὲ κοινῶν τῆς ψήφου ταύτης τίθει (*tr. account*). 3. τὴν σιγὴν σου συγχώρησιν θήσω.* 4. δύο εἶδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς, τὸ μὲν πίστιν παρεχόμενον, τὸ δὲ ἐπιστήμην. 5. οἱ θεοὶ Τιθωνὸν πολυτετὴ καὶ μακρόβιον ἔθεσαν. 6. τὸν νόμον πρὸς ἡμῶν (*in our favour*) τιθέασι. 7. οἱ ἄρχοντες τὰ τοῦ πολέμου διέθεσαν. 8. οἰδεὶς ἔστιν ᾧ ἔστι δύναμις τοσαύτη ἐμὲ ὧδε διαθεῖναι. 9. πάντας τοὺς οἰκέτας εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἀπετίθη. 10. ταῖς πόλεσιν οὐκ ἔξεστι τὰς σπονδὰς μετατιθέναι.

1. Minos made (*aor. 1*) laws for the Cretans. 2. Account us also companions in (*say of*) these votes. 3. Let us take the silence of these men for consent.* 4. The philosophers used-to-give (*τίθημι*)

* τὴν σιγὴν συγχώρησιν θεῖναι = to take silence for consent.

two forms of persuasion. 5. Unjust men will also make their laws unjust. 6. To take silence for consent is not safe. 7. The gods arranged the world (*say* the things-which are). 8. Give (*sing.*) the law in my favour (*see sentence 6 above*). 9. It is not lawful to put these men into the prison. 10. Why dost thou treat these men badly?

B.—1. *παρετίθει ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν κρέα.* 2. *οἱ παρατιθέντες* (the serving men) *οἶνόν τε καὶ σῖτον φέρουσιν.* 3. *εἴθε γὰρ ἐμοὶ οἱ θεοὶ δύναμιν παραθεῖεν.* 4. *ὁ οἰκέτης λόγους ψευδεῖς συνέθηκε.* 5. *οἱ ἱστοριογράφοι τοῦτον τὸν λόγον συνέθεσαν.* 6. *προϋτεθείκει τὸν παῖδα θηρσὶν ἀρπαγὴν.* 7. *γνώμας προτίθει αὖθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.* 8. *θέτωσαν ἐν φρενὸς δέλτοισι τὰ λελεγμένα.* 9. *οὗτος γὰρ ἡμῶς εὖ διατέθεικε.* 10. *πρὸς κακοῖσι προσθήσεις κακόν.*

1. He had set wine upon (*ἐπὶ with acc.*) the table. 2. The serving-man puts flesh (*pl.*) upon the table. 3. O ye gods, grant us the power. 4. The poets composed many poems. 5. The two-leaders instituted contests. 6. You are-about to expose the woman (as) a prey to the birds. 7. (By) arranging our own houses well we shall manage well the common-affairs of the state. 8. The majority (*οἱ πολλοί*) praise the-man-who added (*aor. 2 part.*) this clause (*λόγος*) to the law. 9. The generals put-forth most beautiful prizes for the army. 10. It-is-lawful for all citizens to set-forth their opinions.

EXERCISE LVIII.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. *οὐ ῥαδίως διετέθη.* 2. *ἐσθίετε τὰ παρατιθέμενα ὑμῖν.* 3. *βούλονται ἀποθέσθαι τὴν στολὴν τὴν Σκυθικὴν.* 4. *ὅπου οἱ πολῖται δίκαιοι καὶ (also) οἱ νόμοι δίκαιοι τεθήσονται.* 5. *δέκα ἔτεια (for ἔτη) χρήσονται νόμοις οὓς ἂν Σόλων θῇται.* 6. *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν σίδηρον κατέθεντο.* 7. *βουλευέσθε εὖ καὶ αἰδίων δόξαν κατατίθεσθε.* 8. *ἀποθέμενοι τὸν νόμον μέλλουσι τὴν δημοκρατίαν καταλίνειν.* 9. *οἱ τύραννοι, τῆς δημοκρατίας καταλυθείσης, νόμους ἔθεσαν.* 10. *καὶ (even) τοῖς ἄλλοις (in other respects) χεῖροσι δίκαιόν ἐστι τὴν ἐς (in regard to) πολέμοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνδρείαν προτίθεσθαι.*

1. He had not been very-gently (*use ῥαδίως*) managed. 2. We will use the things-which are-set-before (*part.*) us. 3. They were putting-away the Scythian dress. 4. Just citizens will make-for-themselves just laws. 5. Most useful laws were made by Solon. 6. The sword has been laid-by by the Athenians. 7. He who

deliberates well lays-up-for-himself (*κατατίθημι*) everlasting glory. 8. Let us put-away disgraceful desires. 9. Even for those-who-are-brave (*δατ.*) in other respects it is disgraceful to exhibit (*προτίθημι*) cowardice in respect to (*ἐς*) wars in-behalf-of their country. 10. The unjust citizens disregarded (*ἀποτίθημι*) the laws.

3. *δίδωμι*.—(I. G. pages 108, 109.)

EXERCISE LIX.

Active Voice.

A.—1. ἡ μωρία δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις κακά. 2. βουλὴν μοι δὸς περὶ τούτου. 3. λέγουσιν ὅτι Αἰόλος ἔδωκεν Ὀδυσσεὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐν ἀσκή. 4. διδόντες τὰ δῶρα τῷ βασιλεῖ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγον τάδε (*tr.* as follows). 5. ὁ Κῦρος τὰ θηρία ἐδίδου τῷ πάππῳ. 6. ἡδέως δέχομαι ὅσα σὺ διδῶς. 7. τούτῳ ὁ Κῦρος δὸς ἡγεμόνας * τῆς ὁδου, πορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευεν. 8. πενήκοντα τάλαντα αὐτοῖς διδοῦσιν. 9. ἡμῖν τε καὶ τοῖς φίλοις πᾶσιν οἱ θεοὶ ἄλβον διδοῖεν. 10. τοῖς τοὺς νόμους ἀποτιθεμένοις πρέπει δίκην δοῦναι.

1. Thou givest me evil (*pl.*) instead of good. 2. Give (*pl.*) them counsel concerning these (matters). 3. Aeolus gives the winds to Ulysses in a bag. 4. May the gods give you prosperity. 5. Giving the gifts to the king, he spoke as-follows (*τάδε*). 6. The intemperate-man pays the penalty for (*say of*) his violence. 7. We will gladly accept as-many-things-as our grandfather offers (*δίδωμι, subj.*) 8. It is better to give to the poor (*πτωχός*) than to the wealthy. 9. Cyrus gave guides to the soldiers. 10. The kings used-to-give food to all the citizens.

B.—1. παραδιδόασιν τὴν πόλιν εὐδαιμονεστάτῃ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις. 2. ὅστις μὴ φίλον προδίδωσι μεγάλην τιμὴν ἔχει. 3. αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὐκ ἐμοὶ παραδεδώκασιν. 4. ἐμοὶ δὸς αὐτά, ὅπως τοῖς ἡλικιώταις ἐγὼ διαδῶ. 5. ἡμῖν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοῖεν. 6. ἀποδώσωμεν πάντα. 7. τὸ δοκοῦν ἀληθὲς οὐχ ὅσιον προδοῦναι. 8. λαμπάδας ἔχοντες διαδώσουσιν (*pass on*) ἀλλήλοις. 9. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν βασιλείαν τῷ παιδὶ παρεδεδώκει. 10. οὗτος γὰρ προδοῦναι τοῖς ἀτίμοις τὰς πύλας βούλεται.

1. May we hand-over our city more fortunate to our descendants. 2. These men have not betrayed their friends. 3. Give (*pl.*) them (*neut. pl.*) to us, in-order-that we may distribute (them) to our companions. 4. I indeed did not betray the city to the enemy (*pl.*). 5. Restore the possessions, that I may distribute them to

* ἡγεμὼν τῆς ὁδου = a guide.

my friends. 6. We restored to them the right-of-speech (*λόγος*). 7. It is not fitting for good citizens to betray their country. 8. The Phoenicians had of-their-own-accord given themselves to the Persians. 9. They said that these men had of-their-own-accord betrayed (*acc. with inf.*) their leader. 10. They carrying (*ἔχω*) the torches used-to-pass-them-on (*διαδίδωμι*) as-quickly-as-possible to each other.

EXERCISE LX.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. τὴν παρὰ θεοῦ δεδομένην τύχην ἀνθρωπίνως φέρε. 2. ὁ λόγος (*tr. the right of speech*) ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς. 3. οἱ γὰρ πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἄγγελοι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως προῖδόθησαν. 4. γῆ τε καὶ ὕδωρ τοῖς Πέρσαις δοθήσονται. 5. αὐτοὶ δὲ Σάμιοι τὸν κρατῆρα ἀπέδοντο. 6. μέλλει παραδίδωσθαι. 7. οἱ νόμοι ἡμῖν παραδέδονται ὅπως τοῖς παισὶ διαδιδῶνται. 8. οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ ἡ πολιτεία προδιδοῖτο. 9. ἀποδόσθε πάντα καὶ τοῖς πτωχοῖς δότε. 10. ἐκάστῳ δοθείσης ἐξουσίας ὃ τι βούλεται ποιεῖν, ἡ πολιτεία οἴχεται.

1. The Phoenicians sold the women. 2. A great army was given to Cyrus. 3. We accepted the offered (*δίδωμι*) kingdom. 4. The blessings which have-been-given (*part.*) us by God are very-many. 5. The winds had been given to Ulysses in a bag. 6. We will never sell our country. 7. Let us sell all things and distribute to the poor. 8. To them who-give (*part.*) it shall be given. 9. But thou wast being betrayed by the same man. 10. When the laws were destroyed (*λύω, genitive absolute*) the commonwealth was betrayed.

SEVENTH GENERAL EXERCISE.

On the Verbs and Exercises I.-LX.

1. οἱ Πλαταιεῖς ἐκράτησαν τῇ μάχῃ καὶ τρόπαιον ἔστησαν. 2. ἀρχηγός ἐστι τῶν ἀρχομένων ἐπιμελείσθαι. 3. φοβούμεθα τοὺς ἐνυμμάχους μὴ ἀποστῶσιν. 4. ἤγγειλαν τὸν Κῦρον νικᾶν. 5. σκέψαι πότερον δέδρακεν ἢ οὐ, καὶ πότερ' ἄκων ἢ ἐκὼν. 6. οἱ νικῶντες τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώζουσι καὶ τὰ τῶν ἡττωμένων προσλαμβάνουσι. 7. αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι. 8. Αἰγυπτίοις νόμος ἦν οὐδαμῶς θηρσὶ νέκυν διδόναι. 9. σκέψαι πότερον ὅτε ἀπατήσας δικαιοτέρως ἐστι τοῦ μὴ ἀπατήσαντος, καὶ πότερ' ὁ ἀπατηθεὶς δυστυχέστερος τοῦ μὴ ἀπατηθέντος. 10. τοῦμόν (τὸ ἐμόν) σῶμα, ὦ παῖδες, ὅταν τελευτήσω, μήτε ἐν χρυσῷ θῆτε μήτε ἐν ἀργύρῳ, ἀλλ' ὡς τάχιστα τῇ γῇ ἀπόδοτε.

1. The Athenians conquer in the battle and gain-possession-of (*κπαρέω*) the city. 2. He-who to-day has escaped death, will not escape to-morrow. 3. But those-who are worsted (*part.*) throw-away at-the-same-time both themselves and all (that belongs) to them (*gen.*). 4. It often seems to be more difficult to keep (*φυλάσσω*, *inf. with art.*) blessings than to acquire (*κτάομαι*, *inf. with art.*) them. 5. If the laws are destroyed and authority is given (*use genitive absolute*) to each-man to do whatever he wishes, the commonwealth is undone. 6. They-who conquered (*part.*) in the battle used-to-set-up trophies. 7. The rulers who take-care-of their subjects (*say* the ruled) are considered better than those-who do not take-care-of (them). 8. Consider (*pl.*) whether those-who cheated are more prudent than those-who did not cheat, and whether the conquerors (*pres. part.*) are happier than the conquered (*perf. part.*). 9. There-are three things of which commonwealths consist, the rulers, the judges, (and) the private citizens. 10. Our custom (*νόμος*) is (the custom is to us) whenever our friends die to put their bodies neither in gold nor in silver, but to restore them to the earth as quickly-as-possible.

Exercises on Verbs in *μι*.

First Class (continued)—*ἵημι, εἶμι, φημί, κείμαι, ἥμαι.*

1. *ἵημι*, I cause to go, I send.—(I. G. pages 118, 119.)

EXERCISE LXI.

1. *πάσα τέχνη ἀγαθοῦ τινος ἐφίσσθαι δοκεῖ.* 2. *ὁ στρατηγὸς ἦκεν ἐκ Μαντινείας ἀγγελόν.* 3. *οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες, ὅταν τῶν ἀναγκαίων γυμνασίων μεθίενται, ἀσθενεῖς γίνονται.* 4. *μηδένα καιρόν, ὦ νεανίαι, παρίετε.* 5. *ἀρχὴν διδομένην ἐδεξάμεθα καὶ ταύτην οὐκ ἀνείμεν.* 6. *οὐκ ἔστι καλὸν (honourable) τὸν ὄρκον προέσθαι.* 7. *προΐεσθε τὰς πόλεις, ὧν ἤτέ ποτε κύριοι.* 8. *αἱ γυναῖκες τὰς κόμας εἰς ὤμους καθιεύσαι ἔκλειον.* 9. *μὴ τὰ δέοντα πράττειν μεθίσσθε.* 10. *τοὺς ἐπικούρους ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐξέηκε.*

1. Young-men throw-away their words. 2. Let us not let such things pass into our souls. 3. After letting eleven days pass (*aor. 2 part.*) we sent out the soldiers. 4. The young-men used-to-neglect the necessary bodily-exercise (*pl.*). 5. It is not the part of wise men to let opportunities pass-by. 6. Let-go (*sing.*) the dogs. 7. The intemperate-man throws-away his wealth. 8. Having escaped the slaughter (*φόνος*) I let myself down into the sea (*ἄλς*).

9. Desire (*sing.*) things that-are-honourable. 10. He has sent forth the mercenary-troops against the enemy (*pl.*).

2. εἰμι, *I will go* (stem ι)—(I. G. page 120.)

Compare Latin *i-bo*.

EXERCISE LXII.

1. νῦν ὡς τάχιστ' ἄπειμι ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 2. ἤειμεν παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη (*tr.* to the house of, to see). 3. κάλλιστός ἐστι καὶ μέγιστος νεὺς εὐθὺς εἰσίουσι* εἰς τὸ ἱερόν. 4. ἐξῆν σοι ἀπιέναι ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, εἰ μὴ ἤρεσκόν σοι οἱ νόμοι. 5. ἔνθα ἂν (whithersoever) οἱ πόδες φέρωσιν, ἐκείσε ἄπιμεν. 6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐπέξησαν ἐς τὴν μάχην. 7. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἄνω ἴοντι, ἀναντές ἐστι χωρίον. 8. προσιόντων τῶν πολεμίων πότεροί σοι ἐδόκουν μᾶλλον λυπεῖσθαι, οἱ δειλοὶ ἢ οἱ ἀνδρείοι; 9. ἔσχατοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰόντων. 10. ὅτε εἰς Θήβας Ἀλέξανδρος παρήει, ἐδῶκαμεν ὑμῖν τάλαντον.

1. The enemy were approaching the walls (*use πρὸς with acc.*). 2. They order them (*dat.*) not (μὴ) to enter the house by-violence. 3. Astyages went-away with (*say* having) many wild-beasts. 4. Are cowards only pained at-the-approach-of the enemy (*say* when the enemy approach, *gen. abs.*), or are the brave also (pained)? 5. When night was approaching (*gen. abs.*), the Athenians went-out-to-meet the enemy. 6. We singing pæans advanced-against those-who were-drawn-up-against-us. 7. Just at the entrance (*say* to us immediately on-entering, *εἴσεμι*) there was a large mirror. 8. Friendship will go-away, when strife approaches (*genitive abs.*). 9. The way was steep for Demeter as-she-went-round through (*κατά with acc.*) all the world. 10. Let the cowardly-man go last.

3. φημί, *I say.*

4. κείμει, *I lie.*

5. ἵμαι, *I sit.*

(I. G. pages 127, 128.)

EXERCISE LXIII.—(I. G. pages 121, 122.)

1. κάθησο σίγα. 2. Καινέα † φασίν, ὅτι ἄτρωτος ἦν. 3. ἐκάθητο δὲ ἐστεφανωμένοι ἐπὶ τινος θρόνου. 4. οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι

* Lit. immediately to one entering, i.e., immediately on entering.

† λέγω and similar verbs, when used for speaking of any one, often take the accusative: *I say of Caeneus*, instead of *I say that Caeneus*.

παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται (are composed of). 5. φῶμεν οὕτως, ἢ μὴ φῶμεν, ὦ Πῶλε; 6. τὸ μέσον ἄριστον εἶναι ἅπαντές φαμεν. 7. τί φῆς ἀρετὴν εἶναι καὶ σὺ καὶ ὁ ἐταῖρός σου; 8. τί οὖν οὗτός ἐστι; κύων, φασί τινες, τοῦ δήμου. 9. τιμωρία ὑπόκειται (is reserved) τοῖς τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυροῦσι. 10. ἡ νόσος ἐπέκειτο ἅμα καὶ ὁ πόλεμος.

1. Sit-down (*pl.*) silently. 2. He says that Caeneus (*see sentence 2 above*) is invulnerable. 3. Minos used-to-sit (*imperf.*) in Hades* on a lofty throne. 4. A crown is laid upon thy head. 5. You say (*sing.*) that you have done these things (*infinitive*). 6. The penalty (of) death was laid on us. 7. Are we then to say or not (to say) (*use subj., see Syntax § 28 (3)*) that moderation (τὸ μέσον) is the best? 8. We say that the brave-man is good, but that the cowardly-man is bad. 9. Pity those-who lie (*part.*) in misfortunes. 10. Vengeance will be reserved (ὑπόκειται) for those-who sit-upon this throne.

Exercises on Verbs in *μι*.

First Class (*continued*).

OTHER VERBS.

1. ὀν-ίγη-μι (Stem ὀνα), *I benefit*, Mid. ὀνίᾱμαι, *I have advantage*.
2. πί-μ-πλη-μι (Stem πλα); additional form, πλήθω, *I fill*.
3. πί-μ-πρη-μι (Stem πρα), *I burn*.
4. χρή (Stem χρα, χρε), Impersonal, *one must*.
5. κί-χρη-μι (Stem χρα), *I lend*.

Deponents.

6. ἄγα-μαι (Stem ἄγᾱ), *I admire*.
7. δύνα-μαι (Stem δυνᾱ), *I can*.
8. ἐπίστα-μαι (Stem ἐπιστᾱ), *I understand*.
9. ἔρα-μαι (Stem ἐρᾱ), *I love*.
10. κρέμα-μαι (Stem κρεμᾱ), *I hang*.

(I. G. pages 123, 124.)

EXERCISE LXIV.

ὀνίγημι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, χρή, κίχρημι.

1. Κύρος αἰδοῦς ἐνεπίμπλατο ὁπότε συντυγχάνοι τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐνέπρησε τὴν πόλιν. 3. τὸ τὰς ἐπι-

* ἐν Ἀιδου, οἷον being understood.

θυμίας πάσας ἀποπιμπλάναι οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον. 4. μὴ νῦν ὄναιο. 5. τὸ πεδίον ἀρμάτων ἐπλήσθη. 6. δακρύοισι γὰρ Ἑλλάδ' ἄπασαν ἔπλησε. 7. ὃ τι χρὴ πάσχειν ἐθέλω. 8. οἱ Περσαι τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱερὰ καὶ πόλεις πυρὶ ἐνέπρησαν. 9. τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν πολιτῶν φόβων ἐπίμπλασαν οἱ τῶν μάντεων λόγοι. 10. Ξενοφῶντα τοῖσδε τοῖς λόγοις ὤνῃσατε.

1. May I be happy. 2. (By) saying this (*pl.*) thou wilt benefit the enemy (*pl.*). 3. It filled both me and my sailors with many tears. 4. Say what (*ὃ τι*) I must do. 5. I have been filled with empty hopes. 6. I was filled with shame whenever I fell in with my elders. 7. Now may you not be happy (*plural*). 8. Thy wailing will avail (*ὀνίνημι*) thee nothing. 9. False words fill even true friendship with mistrust. 10. I will lend you whatever it behoves me to lend.

EXERCISE LXV.—(I. G. pages 123, 124.)

1. ὁ δὲ πατὴρ οὐκ ἠδύνατο πείσαι. 2. ἀτυχεῖν θνητὸς ὦν ἐπίστασο. 3. ἃ μὲν ἐπίστασαι, ταῦτα διαφυλάττε ταῖς μελέταις. 4. θέλομεν καλῶς ζῆν πάντες, ἀλλ' οὐ δυνάμεθα. 5. μέγα κακὸν τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι φέρειν κακόν. 6. ὡς ταῦτ' ἐπίστω δρώμεν' σὺ μέλλοντ' (delaying) ἔτι. 7. αἱ μέλιτται κρέμανται ἐξ ἀλλήλων. 8. τοῦτο παρὰ σοὶ κρεμίσεται ἐπὶ τοῦ παττάλου. 9. οὐκ ἔραμαι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν προσηλακίζειν. 10. ὅτι τοῦτο φύσει τῶν γενναίων (well-bred) κυνῶν τὸ ἦθος, ἐπίστασαι.

1. They were burying (them), as each-one was able. 2. Being mortal, we shall know (how) to be unlucky. 3. For these things which you knew you used-to-maintain (*διαφυλάττω*) in practice. 4. You were not able (*Imperf. sing.*) to live well. 5. I have not been able to bear this misfortune. 6. I knew-of these things as proceeding (*say, as being done*), no longer delaying (*μέλλω*). 7. The bees will hang by (*ἐκ*) each other from this oak. 8. They hang by (*ἐκ*) their feet. 9. I did not love to insult philosophers. 10. Know that this is the natural disposition (*say, the disposition by nature*) of well-bred dogs.

Exercises on Verbs in *μι*.

Second Class.

(I. G. pages 110, 125.)

EXERCISE LXVI.

1. ἐὰν δύνωμαι, σαφέστερον ἐπιδείξω ὃ λέγω (*mean*). 2. οὐ μόνον τοῦτο δείκνυ, ὡς οὐκ ἀποδέδωκεν, ἀλλ' ὡς οὐδ' ἐξῆν αὐτῷ ἀποδοῦναι. 3. φάσκων ἐπιδείξειν (*tr. that you will—*), ἀπατῆς

με καὶ πολλοὺ δαίς ἐπιδείξει. 4. ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ἂν τις σαφέστερον ἐπιδείξειεν (*tr. how one can*). 5. ἐκ πολλῶν οἴμαι (*for οἶμαι*) ἐπιδεδείχθαι τοῦτο ὑμῖν. 6. οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐπιδεικνύασι τὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔργα καὶ πράξεις θαυμαστάς καὶ λόγους. 7. τὰ λελεγμένα ἀποδεικνύων. 8. δειχθήσεται τοῦτο πεποιηκώς.* 9. ἐγὼ ὑπ' Ἀστυάγους ἀπεδείχθην στρατηγὸς ἀντὶ σοῦ. 10. τοῖς σώμασι τὴν εὐνοίαν, οὐ χρήμασιν οὐδὲ λόγοις ἐνεδείκνυσαν τῇ πατρίδι.

1. I will show that he is (*say him being, see sentence 8 above*) worthy of many deaths. 2. Not only did they show (*imperf.*) this, that he had not restored (it), but that it was not even in his power (*say neither was it possible for him*) to restore it. 3. (In) saying I will prove (*ἐπιδείκνυμι, fut. inf.*) it, I cheat you and am far from proving it. 4. How then can one prove it more clearly? 5. When we showed (*gen. abs.*) you the villany of this man, you cared nothing for (it). 6. It has not yet been proved that the truth was spoken. 7. For I exhibited many things to my disciples. 8. The poet used-to-exhibit the deeds of ancient men. 9. I think that these things are shown (*acc. with inf.*) by (*ἐκ*) many (proofs). 10. They will be proved (*δείκνυμι*) to have done* this thing.

Other Verbs in *μι* of the Second Class.

The Stems ending in a vowel, with double *ν* in the Present: as *κερά-ννῦμι*, I mix.

Stems in *a*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>κερά-ννῦμι</i> , I mix. | 3. <i>πετά-ννῦμι</i> , I spread out. |
| 2. <i>κρεμά-ννῦμι</i> , I hang. | 4. <i>σκεδά-ννῦμι</i> , I scatter. |

Stems in *ε*.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 5. <i>ἔ-ννῦμι</i> , I clothe, put on. | 7. <i>σβέ-ννῦμι</i> , I extinguish. |
| 6. <i>κορέ-ννῦμι</i> , I satisfy, satiate. | 8. <i>στορέ-ννῦμι</i> , I spread out. |

Stems in *ω*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9. <i>ζώ-ννῦμι</i> , I gird. | 11. <i>σπρώ-ννῦμι</i> , I spread out. |
| 10. <i>ῥώ-ννῦμι</i> , I strengthen. | 12. <i>χρώ-ννῦμι</i> , I colour. |

Consonant Stems.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 13. <i>ἄγ-νῦμι</i> , I break. | 19. <i>ὄλ-λῦμι</i> , I destroy. |
| 14. <i>δείκ-νῦμι</i> , I show. | 20. <i>ὀμ-νῦμι</i> , I swear. |
| 15. <i>εἴργ-νῦμι</i> , I shut in. | 21. <i>ὀμόργ-νῦμι</i> , I wipe off. |
| 16. <i>ζεύγ-νῦμι</i> , I join, yoke. | 22. <i>ὄρ-νῦμι</i> , I rouse. |
| 17. <i>μίσγ-νῦμι</i> , I mix. | 23. <i>πήγ-νῦμι</i> , I fix, fasten. |
| 18. <i>οἰγ-νῦμι</i> , I open. | 24. <i>ρήγ-νῦμι</i> , I tear, break. |

* The construction of the participle with *δείκνυμι* is most usual.

EXERCISE LXVII.

(I. G. pages 126-128.)

Stems in a and ε.

A.—1. ἀναπετάσας τὰς πύλας, ἐξῆκε τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας. 2. τὸν ταῦρον ἀποκτείνας Ἄργος τὴν τούτου δορὰν ἠμφιέσατο. 3. ὥς ἡδὺ συνέσει χρηστότης κεκραμένη. 4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τῶν Μήδων δύναμιν ἐστόρεσαν (*tr. laid low*). 5. λῆμα στόρνυσι χρόνος τὸ σόν. 6. τοῖς βροτοῖς αἰεὶ λύπαις κεράννυνται ἡδοναί. 7. ἐσκεδάσθησαν ἀκτῖνες ἡλίου. 8. μηνύει δὴ νῦν ὁ λόγος ἡμῖν λύπας ἡδοναῖς ἅμα κεράννυσθαι, καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις δὴ μυρίοις. 9. ταῦτα ποιήσωμεν ἵνα στορέσωμεν τὸ λῆμα. 10. τίς ἂν κορέσειεν ἅπαντας;

1. The gates having been thrown-open (*gen. abs.*) he sent-out the soldiers against the enemy (*pl.*). 2. Argus will put-on the skin of the bull. 3. Goodness has been mixed with intelligence. 4. The Athenians will lay-low (*στορέννυμι*) the rule of the Medes. 5. Time smoothed thy spirit. 6. With mortals (*dat.*) pleasures have always been mixed with pains (*dat.*). 7. The god will scatter the rays of the sun. 8. Thy speech reveals to me that virtue has always been mixed with vice. 9. The man put on an expensive robe. 10. It is not lawful to satisfy (*aor. 1*) all-men.

Stems in ω and Consonant Stems.

B.—1. ἀπόλωλα, τέκνον, κοῦ δυνήσομαι κακὸν κρύψαι. 2. ἀπολεῖ με τὸ γένος. 3. ζητῶν γὰρ ὄψον θοιμάτιον (*for τὸ ἱμάτιον*) ἀπώλεσα. 4. κατακαύσει τὰς κόμας καὶ τὸν σῆτον, καὶ τῷ λυμῷ ἀπολοῦνται. 5. Τυφῶν μεμιγμένην εἶχε φύσιν ἀνδρὸς καὶ θηρίου. 6. φύσις ἀνθρωπίνη μέμικται θεία τινὶ δυνάμει. 7. διεβρῆγγντο δὲ τὸ δίκτυον αὐτῶν. 8. μᾶ πλεγγὴ τὴν κεφαλὴν σου διαβρῆξω. 9. μὴ νῦν θναίμην, ἀλλ' ὀλοίμην. 10. οἱ Φρύγες τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας διεβρῆξαν.

1. I, wretched, am undone, I have been betrayed. 2. The possessions of intemperate men are very-quickly lost. 3. The Centaurs were half men, half horses (had a mixed nature of men and horses). 4. In-seeking the greater (*neut. pl.*), they lost the less (*say, the little*). 5. We shall perish with hunger. 6. They have mixed wine and water in the bowls. 7. The net will be broken-through. 8. Our hopes have been broken. 9. Now mayest thou not be happy, but mayest thou perish. 10. The Phrygians, having broken-through the right wing, fled.

C.—1. Ξέρξης τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἔξενξε καὶ τὸν Ἄθω διέσκαψε. 2. ἡ γλῶσσο' ὁμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀνώμοτος. 3. Πυθαγόρας

παρήγγελλε τοῖς μαθητάνοι σπανίως ὀμνύναι. 4. οὐ δίκαιον ἐστὶ ταῦτα προσφέρειν τοῖς κατὰ (against) τοὺς νόμους ὁμωμοκόσι δικάζειν. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ προσέμειξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος αὐτῶν παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. 6. οὐκ ἐστὶ δίκαιον τὸν τῶν δαιμόνων χόλον ὄρσαι. 7. κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματ' ἔπηξα. 8. ὁ θεὸς τὴν γῆν ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρὸς συμπέπηχε. 9. δίκαιόν ἐστι τὸ στόμα πρὸς φίλους ἀνοῖξαι. 10. αἱ γυναῖκες τὴν κλίνην ἔστρωσαν.

1. Xerxes orders his soldiers to join the Hellespont. 2. The tongue will swear, but the mind will be unsworn. 3. The disciples of Pythagoras have seldom sworn. 4. It is not lawful to bring these things for judgement to men-who swear against the laws (*say*, for men, &c., to judge). 5. The soldiers, having approached the wall, put the guards to flight. 6. May we not rouse the anger of the deities. 7. The young men will fasten their eyes upon (*κατὰ with gen.*) the ground. 8. The earth was compounded of air and water. 9. He used-to-open his mouth to his friends. 10. The beds were spread-out by the slaves.

EIGHTH GENERAL EXERCISE.

On all Verbs in *μ*.

1. τροπαῖον στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν. 2. ἐπηγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ὅτι ἐπεξίωμι. 3. ἦδε ἡ ἡμέρα δείξει, ὃν ἕκαστός ἐστιν ἄξιος. 4. τίς οὕτως ἐστὶ δυστυχής, ὅστις πατριδὰ ἔνεκα κέρδους βραχείως προέσθαι βουλήσεται; 5. πεινῇν φασὶ τὴν γῆν. 6. ὅταν τις ἐξίῃ τῆς οἰκίας, ζητείτω πρότερον, τί μέλλει πράττειν. 7. Λάκαινά τις πρὸς τινα Ἰωνικὴν δείξασαν αὐτῇ τὸν κόσμον, ἀντεπεδείξε τὰ τέκνα. 8. τοὺς εὖ πεπραγότας, ὅταν δυνάμενοι χάριν ἀποδοῦναι μὴ ἀποδιδῶσιν, ἀχαρίστους καλοῦμεν. 9. αἱ νεφέλαι, ὅταν ἀναπλησθῶσιν ὕδατος πολλοῦ, ῥήγνυνται. 10. ἐν γὰρ ἐκείναις ἐγγέγραπτο, ὡς φησιν ἡ μήτηρ, ἃ κατέλειπεν ὁ πατήρ πάντα.

1. But they say (that) he had restored the letter (*acc. with inf.*). 2. On that night (*dat.*) they established the guards on (*ἐπὶ, with acc.*) the bridge of the river. 3. But do thou, O lady, go-away with (*say*, having) the possessions which you are bringing. 4. For who are so unfortunate as to wish (*say*, who will wish) to betray their country for-the-sake-of a slight (*use βραχύς*) gain? 5. They say that the earth is-thirsty. 6. Call that-man thankless, when, having received a benefit (*say*, fared well, *perf. part.*), he fails (*μή*) to return the favour when he is able (*pres. part.*) to return it. 7. For what is happier than to be mingled (*aor. 1*) with the earth which produces and nourishes all things that-are-beautiful and all things that

are good? 8. It is not true virtue to satisfy all the desires, both of oneself and of others. 9. Change (*sing.*) those-things that are not (*μῖ*) well established (*perf. part.*). 10. In-their-desire-for (*part.*) gain (*pl.*) the inferior submitted-to slavery to (*say, of*) the superior.

Irregular Verbs in Ω.

I. VERBS WHICH ADD ε TO THE STEM.

(I. G. page 130.)

1. *In the Present Tense.* 2. *In other Tenses.*

EXERCISE LXVIII.

A.—1. σὺ βούλοιο ἂν ἀδικεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικεῖν; 2. Κροῖσος ἔπεμψεν εἰς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους, δεησομένους συμμαχίας. 3. ἡ Μήδεια τὸν Ἰάσονα ἀνέψησεν, ἵνα νέον τοῦτον ποιήσκειν. 4. οἱ δὲ Χαλδαῖοι ἦκον δεόμενοι τοῦ Κύρου εἰρήνην σφίσι ποιῆσαι. 5. ἔρριπται ὁ βόλος. 6. ἔπειδ' ἂν τις ὑμᾶς ἀδικῇ, ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν μαχοῦμεθα. 7. ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου (*tr. of good cheer*). 8. οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἐκράτουν τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὥσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον (*at first*) ἐπηκολούθουν. 9. τῇ ἐσβολῇ ταύτῃ πλεῖστον χρόνον* ἐνέμειναν. 10. ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα (*tr. about*), ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀττικῇ μενοῦσιν.

1. He gave to every-one who wished (*part.*). 2. The gods whom men entreat, prepare blessings (*τὰγαθά*). 3. Medea made Jason young by-boiling (*part.*) him. 4. I am come with-the-intention-of-entreating (*fut. part.*) an alliance. 5. I have thrown the quoit. 6. They will fight among (*ἐν*) the foremost (*πρώτους*). 7. We will entreat them to be of-good-cheer (*πρόθυμος*). 8. They drove-away (*aor. 1 mid.*) the Argives little-by-little. 9. They have stood-fast against the attacks for many days.* 10. They remained in this country about fifteen months.

B.—1. ὁ Δαρεῖος ἔγημε Κύρου δύο θυγατέρας. 2. δίκαια ὑμῶν δεησόμεθα ἀκοῦσαι ὑμῶν ἐν τῷ μέρει λεγόντων. 3. ἐχάρην ὑμῖν, ἐχάρην ὥδαῖς, ἀγαμαὶ δὲ λόγων. 4. οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἠθέλησαν μάχεσθαι. 5. ὑβριστος ὤετο δεῖν εἶναι. 6. τὸ κολάζεσθαι τῇ ψυχῇ ἁμεινόν ἐστι ἢ ἡ ἀκολασία, ὥσπερ σὺ νῦν δὴ φου. 7. Τισιαν ἐάσομεν εὐδεῖν. 8. ἐμοὶ τῶν σῶν πόνων μελήσει. 9. τοῦτ' ἔστ' ἐμοὶ δεδογμένον. 10. ἱκέται καθεδούμεθα ἐπὶ βωμῶν.

* The answer to the question "how long" is put 4n the accusative: see Syntax, § 14.

1. It was announced that Pericles had married Aspasia the Milesian (*use personal construction*, P. was announced). 2. If you think that these men will save (*acc. with inf.*) Greece, you do not think rightly. 3. Cyrus thought fit to fight. 4. For already (those things) have been fulfilled which my dear soul desired (*έθέλω*). 5. The barbarians received the peltasts, and fought (*imperf.*). 6. He thinks fit to be insolent: 7. This man thought (*imperf.*) that punishment (*say* to be punished) was better for the soul than intemperance. 8. And now, my friend, Tisias shall sleep. 9. We care for thy troubles (*say* there is a care to us of). 10. I will sit-down (*as*) a suppliant on this altar.

II. VERBS WHICH ADD *v* OR *ve* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.

(I. G. page 131.)

EXERCISE LXIX.

1. *With v simply.*

A. 1. νόσω καὶ πολέμῳ δεινῶς ἔκαμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 2. μὴ κάμης φίλον ἄνδρα (*tr.* a friend) εὐεργετῶν, ἀλλ' ἔλεγχε. 3. οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τεμοῦσι τὸ πεδῖον. 4. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἔτεμον ταύτην (γῆν) ἥ πρὸς (towards) Πελοπόννησον ὄρεα, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν πρὸς Εὐβοίαν τετραμμένην. 5. ἐμὲ δὲ ἀκούσαντα ἔδακε (*tr.* stung) λύπη. 6. δέδηγμαί τὴν ἑμαντοῦ καρδίαν.* 7. ἔφθησαν τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνασπασάντες τὰς ναῦς. 8. φθίνει μὲν ἰσχύς γῆς, φθίνει δὲ σῶματος. 9. τὸν λόγον οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις περαίνων (*tr.* you cannot too quickly finish, *lit.* you cannot anticipate). 10. οἱ στρατιῶται τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφθασαν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον φυγόντες.

1. The Athenians had become-exhausted (*κάμω*) with hunger and disease. 2. The mother will not become-weary (of) benefiting the daughter. 3. Their land had been laid-waste the second-time. 4. It was announced that the Argives had laid-waste (*acc. with aor. inf.*) the land. 5. When they heard (it), they were stung with grief (*say*, grief stung them hearing). 6. He was stung on-hearing (it). 7. He has anticipated the winter by-drawing-up his ships. 8. The strength of the old-man's body has decayed (*φθίνω*). 9. You (*pl.*) cannot finish your argument (*λόγος*) too quickly (*see sentence 9 above*). 10. The evil-doers will pay the penalty.

2. *Also with the Stem lengthened, or ε added to the v.*

B.—1. μετὰ τοῦτο ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ ποταμόν τινα, τὸ εἶρος, τεττάρων πλεθρών. 2. κύσον με καὶ τὴν χεῖρα δὸς τὴν δεξιάν.

* Accusative of respect or reference.

3. ὁ Κῦρος ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δοῦναι πέντε μνᾶς. 4. Ὁρέστην αἱ Εὐμένειδες ἤλασαν καὶ ἐδίωξαν. 5. ἤδη τὴν ὑσάτην ὁδὸν βέβηκεν ἡ τάλαινα, καὶ οὐκέτ' ἐστιν (*tr.* is now no more). 6. τάδε μοι, Κροῖσε, λέξον πῶς ἀποβέβηκε τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστηρίου. 7. ταῦτα ἀποβήσεται παρὰ δόξαν. 8. τὸ στόμα βέβυσται ἵνα μὴ βοᾷ. 9. περὶ Ὀμήρου ὑποσχόμενος ἐπιδείξεν ἐξαπατᾷς με. 10. ἀφικόμεν ἀπολωλεκῶς ὅσα ἔχων ἐξέπλευσα* (*tr.* all I sailed out with).

1. I have arrived at such-a-pitch (*ἐς τοσοῦτον*) of misfortune. 2. He kissed the child, and received the suppliant very kindly. 3. Give (*sing.*) all you promised me. 4. The Furies will drive-out Orestes. 5. But as-quickly-as-possible they will journey-on (*βαίνω*) their last road. 6. These things have turned out (*ἀποβαίνω*) contrary-to our expectation. 7. They stopped up the mouth of the boy in-order-that he might not (*μή*) cry-out. 8. He will make many promises (*say*, he will promise many things), but he will keep few (*say*, do few things). 9. She has arrived, having lost everything she had. 10. Why, after-promising (*aor. part.*) so-great-things, do you now deceive me?

III. VERBS WHICH ADD *av* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.

(I. G. pages 132, 133.)

EXERCISE LXX.

A.—1. τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν στρατοπέδων οὐδέτερον ᾔσθητο τῆς μάχης. 2. δοκοῦσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν τοῦ Ἑρώτος δύναμιν οὐκ ᾔσθησθαι. 3. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Βρασίδης ἐβοήθησε τοῖς ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. 4. ταῦτα λέγοντες περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν οὐχ ἁμαρτησόμεθα. 5. οὐκ οἶδα, νῦν δὲ βούλομαι κἀγὼ (*for* καὶ ἐγώ) μαθεῖν. 6. πολὺ κρείττον ἐστὶν ἐν καλῶς μεμαθηκέναι. 7. τι μ' ὠφελήσει παιδὸς δαστέων θιγεῖν; 8. λαβὼν ἀπίδος, ἄνθρωπε, καὶ λήψει πάλιν. 9. δις ἁμαρτεῖν ταῦτόν οὐκ ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ. 10. τὴν τῶν κρατούντων μάθε φέρειν ἐξουσίαν.

1. We-two perceived the danger. 2. Men have not perceived the power of Love. 3. On-perceiving (*aor. part.*) this (*pl.*), he tried-to-persuade (*imperf.*) us to dismiss Aristarchus unpunished. 4. In-saying these-things concerning poets, they have not erred. 5. Learn carefulness (*say* not to be careless, *ἀμελέω*). 6. We will learn one-thing well. 7. I will not touch the dead (*sing.*). 8. Taking (*aor. inf.*) evil gain is not the-part-of a good man. 9. Cyrus went-away, taking-with-him (*aor. part.*) the other army. 10. I have learnt to bear the authority of him-who is in power (*part.*).

* From ἐκπλέω.

B.—1. ἐκὼν ἀμαρτῶν τοῖς θεοῖς ἅπασιν ἀπεχθήσεται. 2. ὁ Ἀριστείδης τοὺς κακοὺς ἀπήχθετο. 3. νίκης τε γὰρ τετυχήκαμεν καὶ σωτηρίας. 4. οἰκοδομήσεται τοὺς προγόνους ἡμῶν ταῦτα τὰ δικαστήρια ὑπέιληφα. 5. ταῦτ' οὖν δοκεῖ σοι εἶναι μεμαθηκέναι καὶ πεπιστευκέναι; 6. ὁ τὸν ξένον ἐξαπατήσας τοὺς θεοὺς οὐ λέλθην. 7. ᾠῶν (for καὶ ὅταν) τις εὖ ξῇ, χρὴ τὸν βίον σκοπεῖν μάλιστα, μὴ διαφθαρεῖς λάθῃ (tr. lest he be unawares destroyed). 8. αὐξανομένῳ σώματι συναύξονται καὶ αἱ φρένες. 9. ἐς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἦλθεν πυνθανόμενος περὶ τῶν πτερωτῶν ὄψεων. 10. ἀφικόμεν, πολλῶν ῥαγισῶν ἐλπιδῶν, μᾶς τυχόν.

1. The just man has always been hated by unjust men (*dat.*). 2. They who err willingly (*say, willing*) will be hated by the good. 3. Now-that-we-have-obtained (*aor. part.*) the victory, we shall obtain safety also. 4. This is the supposed (*perf. pass. part.*) favour. 5. They said these things that I might learn (*them*). 6. They were utterly destroyed without knowing it (*see sentence 7, above*). 7. If-we-injure the poor (*sing.*), we shall not escape-the-notice-of the gods. 8. The valour of the young men has increased-with their growing (*αὐξάνω, mid.*) bodies. 9. They are about to learn (*aor. of πυνθάνομαι*) the whole truth concerning these things. 10. These things I say in-order-that you may more-easily understand (*μανθάνω, aor. 2*).

IV. VERBS WHICH ADD ΣΚ TO THE PRESENT STEM.

(I. G. pages 134-135.)

EXERCISE LXXI.

A.—1. τοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβεσιν ἀκούουσιν ἤρεσκεν. 2. ἡμῖν ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἀρέσκει. 3. τοὺς νεκροὺς θυσίαις ἱλάσσονται. 4. ὁ δὲ σὸς πατήρ, ὦ παῖ, ἔφη, πίνων οὐ μεθύσκειται. 5. πολλὰ κακὰ ὑφ' ἡμῶν πεπόνθασιν. 6. τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη. 7. ἀλλὰ εὐρήσεις πάντας ἐμοὶ βοηθεῖν ἐτοιμοὺς τῷ διαφθεύοντι. 8. καὶ ταῦθ' ὥς (tr. to prove that) ἀληθὴ λέγω, τὰς μαρτυρίας ἀναγνώσομαι. 9. ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους τῶν προγόνων τῶν ὑμετέρων. 10. δίδασκεν καὶ ἐμέ, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, ὦ φίλε.

1. These things will please the hearer (*say, him who hears*). 2. It pleased me to say these things. 3. They used to propitiate the gods with sacrifices. 4. He will make-drunk those-who drink (*pres. part.*). 5. The evil-doers will suffer many evils. 6. And thou, said he, how didst thou die? 7. The war itself will find-out the rotten parts (τὰ σαθρά) of Philip's affairs. 8. And to-prove-that (ὥς) we say these things truly (*use adj.*), take me (*dat.*) the evidence (*pl.*) and read (*it*). 9. Remember (*pl.*) while-you-are (*part.*) young that you will some-day be old. 10. The flatterers have taught you also flattery.

B.—1. ὅς μὴ πέπονθε τὰ μὰ μὴ βουλευέτω. 2. πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδρασκον τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. 3. ὁ λαγὼς ἀλώσεται καὶ ἀνευ ζῶν δικτύων. 4. ὑφ' Ἑρμοῦ λέγεται τὰ γράμματα εὑρεθῆναι. 5. τρεῖς μνᾶς ἀναλώσας ἐλογίσατο δώδεκα. 6. εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί, οὐκ ἂν ποτε τοῦτο ἔπαθον* (tr. they would never have—). 7. πολλοὺς ἔτρωσαν καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 8. τοὺς δὲ τετρωμένους, ἰατροὺς καλέσας θεραπεύειν ἐκέλευσεν. 9. κἂν (for καὶ ἐάν) εὖρης τὴν ἐμὴν τύχην βελτίω τῆς σῆς, παῦσαι λοιδορούμενος αὐτῇ. 10. μὴδὲ γινώσκουσθὲ μοι, οἱ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτοντες οὐ φροντίζετε.

1. When-thou-art-rich (*pres. part.*) remember to benefit the poor. 2. But in-running-away you did not escape-notice. 3. These hares were not taken without nets. 4. Hermes discovered (*εὕρισκω*) letters. 5. Many men when-they-have-expended their money (*use χρήμα*), do not abstain-from these gains. 6. They did not remember (*ρίμω, pass.*) the words. 7. If you had been brave, you would never have suffered this (*see No. 7 above*). 8. Those who-had-been-wounded were known by their arms. 9. They have found their own fortune better than mine. 10. Having run away (*aor. part.*), he was saved.

V. VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM DIFFERENT STEMS.

(I. G. pages 135, 136.)

EXERCISE LXXII.

A.—1. οἱ δὲ θεοὶ οὔτε σῖτον ἐσθίουσιν, οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον. 2. νῦν δέ, ὦ Ἑρμῇ, ὡς ὄρας, ὀλίγοι ἀφικνοῦνται ἡμῖν. 3. τί οὖν, ἔφασαν, οὐκ ἐλθὼν τῷ βασιλεῖ λέγεις ταῦτα; 4. τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἀνελόμενοι, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναραν. 5. ἑώραν τὸν Φίλιππον τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν † ἐκκεκομμένον (tr. with his eye cut out). 6. Σωκράτης μεθυσθέντα οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἑώρακεν ἀνθρώπων. 7. εἰομένην ‡ ἂν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι ἢ ἀδικεῖν. 8. σκεψόμεθα εἰ τι διοίσουσιν § ἀλλήλων. 9. τὸ καλὸν δις ῥηθὲν οὐδὲν βλάπτει. 10. ἑώραν ἐν τοῖς ἀνεγνωσμένοις νόμοις τοῦτο γεγραμμένον.

1. The gods will eat ambrosia. 2. It was evident that we were (*say*, we were seen (*aor. 1*) being) wretched. 3. We came into every danger. 4. The Boeotians have taken-up (*ἀναίρω*) their dead. 5. To such-a-pitch (*say to this*) of shamelessness have they come. 6. He came to the bath with-the-intention-of-bathing (*fut. part.*). 7. They chose rather to injure than to be injured. 8. We have

* See Syntax, § 31 (4).

† The accusative of nearer definition, lit. "cut out as to his eye."

‡ See αἰρέω, I. G. p. 135. § See φέρω, I. G. p. 136. || See λέγω, I. G. p. 135

borne-off (φέρω, *aor. 1 mid.*) the best (*say the first*) of the prizes, O Socrates. 9. Good things (*use καλός*) though twice spoken do no harm (βλάπτω). 10. Alexander was a most moderate man; he used-to-eat twice in the day (*gen.*).

B.—1. τοῦτο ἐπριάμην* ταλάντου (*gen. of price*). 2. λέγε δή μοι καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐωνημένων* μαρτυρίαν. 3. Σόλωνος ἦν νόμος· ὁ τὰ πατρῷα κατεδηδοκῶς† ἄτιμος ἔστω. 4. Σωκράτης ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ κώνειον πῶν τέθνηκεν. 5. τοῦτ' ἔσθ' ἐκάστω μείζον ἢ Τροίαν ἐλείν. 6. δυοῖν γὰρ ἐχθροῖν εἰς ἐν ἐλθόντων στέγος ἢ θάτερον‡ δεῖ δυστυχεῖν ἢ θάτερον. 7. οὐ περιοφόμεθα τὴν ὑμετέραν ὕβριν. 8. αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν φυλάκων συμπέπωκε. 9. οὐ μάτρη ῥήθησεται. 10. οἱ νεανῖαι τὴν οὐσίαν κατέφαγον.†

1. They would not have bought (*use ἄν with imperf.*) these things at any (*say at no*) price (λόγος). 2. He bought (*aor. 1*) the bull for two talents. 3. The Cyclops has eaten-up the companions of Ulysses. 4. Socrates has drunk hemlock in the prison. 5. The soldiers have taken many cities. 6. We came out from the prison in the night. 7. I overlooked the insolence (ὑβρις) of the young-man. 8. The companions drinking-together became-drunk. 9. Thou saidst these things in-vain. 10. Having eaten-up their paternal (possessions), they will expend those of others.

VI. OTHER IRREGULARITIES.

1. Stems ending in a Digamma (f).

(I. G. page 137.)

EXERCISE LXXIII.

1. κατέκαυσε τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν καὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα. 2. τίς οὐ κλαύσεται; 3. ὁ ποταμὸς ρεῖ διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως. 4. δοκεῖ ἐμοὶ τὰς ἀμάξας κατακαῦσαι, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεῖγῃ ἡμῶν στρατηγῶσιν.§ 5. ὁ οἶνος ἐκκέχυται, ὦ ξένη. 6. χῶρει, μάτρη σοι κεκλαύσεται. 7. ἄνεμος ἐναντίος ταῖς ναυσὶ πέπνευκε. 8. τοσοῦτον κακῶν πέλαγος οὐ ποτ' ἐκνευσοῦμεν. 9. τί συγχυθεῖς' ἔστηκας, ὦ γύναι; 10. ἐξέπνευσεν αὐτοῖς ἄρᾳς δεινᾶς.

1. The whole house was burnt-down (*aor. 1 pass.*). 2. The mothers will weep-for their children. 3. The plain will run (*use ρέω*) blood. 4. We burnt the wagons, in-order-that the beasts of burden might not (μὴ) be-our-generals (στρατηγέω). 5. The slaves will pour out the wine. 6. The city is undone, in-vain have I wept (*say*, has it been wept by me, *dat.*). 7. The boys will run as quickly

* (Πριάμης), see under ὠνόμασι, I. G. p. 136.

† See ἐσθίω, I. G. p. 136.

‡ Attic crasis for τὸ ἕτερον.

§ Observe the plural verb agreeing with the neuter plural ζεῖγῃ.

62 EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR VERBS IN Ω.

as possible. 8. The Athenians sailed-out against (ἐπὶ) the Peloponnesians. 9. (One) must guard the laws, otherwise (εἰ δὲ μή) all things are confounded (*perf.*). 10. He has breathed-out his life.

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c.

(I. G. pages 137, 138.)

EXERCISE LXXIV.

1. χάρις μὲν χάριν ἔτεκεν, ἔρις δ' ἔριν. 2. τρεῖς εἶχε προφάσεις, ἔρωτα, μέθην, ἄγνοιαν. 3. Αἰσχύλῳ γράφοντι ἐμπέπτωκε χελώνη. 4. κύνες κατὰ (in) Θράκην Εὐριπίδην ἔτραγον.* 5. ὦ παῖ γένοιο πατὴρ εὐτυχέστερος. 6. τὸν δὲ βληθέντα † (tr. the wounded man) περιέδραμε ‡ ὄμιλος. 7. σὺ δὲ οὐποτε κεκλήσῃ δυσσεβῆς ἀντ' εὖσεβοῦς. 8. ὁ δὲ νεανίης ἐκείνος εἶπετο ἡγεμόνι. 9. εὖθυσ ἐγρήγορα. § 10. πεισθεὶς τοῖς λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν (before they had invaded) ἐς τὴν χώραν.

1. There both are and have been (γίγνομαι) painters good and bad (φαῦλος). 2. I say that the country will produce (τίκτω) famine. 3. It was announced that a tortoise had fallen on Aeschylus as-he-was-writing. 4. Dogs will gnaw thy body. 5. O men, let us be (γίγνομαι, *aor. subj.*) brave. 6. This man shall be called impious instead-of pious. 7. I of-my-own-accord followed the laws. 8. I have awakened the sleepers (*say*, those who were sleeping) from their sleep. 9. The Thebans held (*imperf.* ἔχω) the right wing. 10. But if the son-of-Peisis (ὁ Πεισίου) wishes to betray the gates into-the-hands-of-the dishonoured men (*dat.*), let him become (*aor. imp.*) a partridge. ||

VII. VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR SECOND AORISTS LIKE THE VERBS IN ΜΙ.

(I. G. pages 139, 140.)

EXERCISE LXXV.

1. βούλομαι καταβῆναι πάλιν. 2. λαβὲ τὰς μαρτυρίας ταύτας, καὶ ἀνάγνωθι αὐτοῖς. 3. οὐκ ἔπεις, ὦ φίλε, τὸ Διὸς ὕδωρ; 4. γῆς ἐπέβην γυμνός, γυμνός θ' ὑπὸ γαίαν ἀπειμὶ. 5. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀποδιδρασκον, πολλοὶ δὲ ἐάλωσαν. 6. ἔστ' ἀνάγκη τοῦ παρεστώτος ¶ θέρους Τροίαν ἀλῶναι ** πᾶσαν. 7. ἐγὼ σὸν οὐκ ἂν προσπσεῖν τλαίην γόνυ. 8. σκόπει τάδε, μὴ νῦν φυνγόντες εἴθ' (for εἴτα) ἀλῶμεν ὕστερον. 9. Κροίσος Ἄλυν

* See τρέγω, I. G. p. 138.

† See τρέγω, I. G. p. 138.

‡ From Aristophanes, a comic poet (*Aves*, 788).

§ See Vocab. 55, I. G. παρίστημι.

† See βάλλω, I. G. p. 137.

§ See ἐγείρω, I. G. p. 138.

** From ἀλίσκομαι, see ἐάλω, I. G. p. 139.

διαβὰς* μεγάλην ἀρχὴν καταλύσει. 10. ἂν (for εἰάν) γνῶς τί ἐστ' ἀνθρωπος, εὐδαίμων ἔσει.

1. The kings alighted (*use καταβαίνω*) from their chariots. 2. It is necessary (*say*, there is a necessity) to read all the evidence (*pl.*). 3. Socrates drank hemlock. 4. Man who-came (went)-on to the earth naked, naked will also go-away beneath the earth (*ὑπὸ νύκτῃ acc.*). 5. May I never (*μήποτε*) be caught doing this. 6. Drink the water of Lethe. 7. Do not endure to fall-down-before the knee of this man. 8. Having once been caught, take-heed (*σκοπέω*) lest having now escaped you be caught again. 9. Groesus is said to have crossed the Halys. 10. Having-come-to-know (*γνούς*) this-thing, he will be happy.

VIII. VERBS WHICH HAVE PERFECTS WITHOUT ANY PRESENT STEM.

(I. G. pages 140, 141.)

EXERCISE LXXVI.

1. οἶσθα ὁπόσους δδόντας ἔχει. 2. οὐπω γὰρ ἤδυσαν τὴν γραφὴν. 3. δέδιδας μὴ ἐνδεία τοῦ ποτοῦ ἀποθάνης. 4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδέδισαν μὴ ἀποστῶσιν. 5. οὔτε δέδοικεν οὔτε αἰσχύνεται παρὰ φύσιν (*tr. contrary to nature*) ἡδονὰς διώκων. 6. ἀλλ' ἐθέλω ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἵνα καὶ εἰδῶ ὃ τι λέγεις. 7. πῶς εἴσει ὅτι τοῦτό ἐστιν ὃ συ οὐκ ᾔδησθα; 8. καί μοι κάλει τοὺς ἄλλους οἱ συνίσασιν τούτῳ ταῦτα λέγοντι. 9. οὗτοι κατὰδηλοι γίγνονται (*tr. are clearly convicted of*) προσποιούμενοι μὲν εἰδέναι, εἰδότες δὲ οὐδέν. 10. ἀνέστη Τηλέμαχος, τὸ σῶμα † οὐκ ἀφύης (*tr. his person full of grace, lit. not wanting as to his person*) καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν οὐκ ἀγενεῖ ἀνδρὶ εὐκίως.

1. But we ourselves know of-what-kind (*οἶοι*) we were. 2. These deeds are easy to do for-one-who does not (*μή*) know (*part.*) the truth. 3. We do not fear the coming (*ὁ μέλλον*) contest. 4. It is (the part) of good children to fear their parents. 5. Dost thou not fear and art thou not (*use οὔτε—οὔτε*) ashamed (of) pursuing pleasures contrary-to (*παρὰ* with *acc.*) nature? 6. We shall answer in-order-that you may know what (*ὃ τι*) we mean (*λέγω*). 7. He pretends indeed to know, but he knows nothing. 8. For these men were-privy-to my (*me*) saying these things. 9. The kings rose-up, resembling men (*dat.*) of not ignoble-birth (*ἀγενής*). 10. May I never know-beforehand the coming (the future) evils.

* From διαβαίνω, see ἔβην, I. G. p. 139.

† Accusative of respect.

NINTH GENERAL EXERCISE.

(On the Irregular Verbs.)

1. ὅστις τοὺς τεκόντας ἐν βίῳ σέβεται, καὶ ζῶν καὶ ἀποθανὼν φίλος ἐστὶ θεῷ. 2. Κροῖσος ἐπὶ Κῦρον μέλλων στρατεῦσθαι, ἐπέμψεν εἰς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους, δεησομένους συμμαχίας. 3. ὁ γὰρ Βρασιδᾶς ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον ἑαυτὸν παρείχεν καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐδήλου ὡς ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθείη. 4. ἡδὲ λελησμένος ὅσος* ἐπεπόνθει. 5. ἵνα δὲ εἰδῇτε, ὅτι οὐ καὶνὰ ταῦτα ποιεῖ, ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τοῦτω πεπραγμένα. 6. φεύγει (*tr. he shrinks from*) ἄνθρωπος γενέσθαι, μεμνημένος τῆς τῶν ὅπλων κρίσεως. 7. ἡμεῖς δέ, ἔφη, σὺν ἵπποις τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ ἀνδράσι πορευώμεθα, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τριῶν ἡμερῶν λαβόντες. 8. παραβαλόντες παρ' (*with*) ἀλλήλους σκεψώμεθα εἰ τι διοίσουσιν ἀλλήλων. 9. τῶν ὑπηρετῶν τις ἀπεκρίνατο· οὐ ζῆ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἀπέθανεν. 10. ταῦτα ἱκανά σ' ἔλεγχάι ἐστι καὶ ἀποδείξαι ὡς (*that*) πολλοὶ ἀδικούντες ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονές εἰσιν.

1. The generals on-hearing (*aor. 1 part.*) these things ordered (them) to send ambassadors. 2. Some they slew, others they took alive (*say, living*). 3. Receive (*aor. 1*), O sea, me who-have-suffered terrible things, heal (*use κατασβέννυμι*) my wounds. 4. The Lacedaemonians chose to die honourably, rather than to live disgracefully. 5. If (*ἐάν*) when-you-are young you do not carry wine, when-you-have-become (*aor. 2*) an old man you will carry water. 6. If the things which have been done (*πράττω, perf. part.*) by me appear to-have-been done (*ποιέω, perf. part.*) for (*ἐπί with dat.*) your good, consider me a benefactor. 7. When-you-have-received (*λαμβάνω, 2 aor. part.*) a favour, remember (*perf. imp.*) it; when-you-have-done-one (*δίδωμι*), forget it. 8. He said, if (*εἰ*) while-sleeping I take such (*τηλίκαντος*) cities, what do you think that I (*acc. with inf.*) shall do when awake (*ἐγείρω, 2 perf. part.*)? 9. We will hand-over to our children's children enmity to (*πρός*) the Persians, as-long-as (*ὥς ἄν with subj.*) the rivers flow into the sea, and (as long as) the race of man exists (*εἰμι*) and the earth brings forth (*φέρω*) fruits. 10. This man does not restore the letters which he took from me, in-order-that they may know nothing (*μηδέν*) of the-things-which he was doing.

* Eplo for ὅσα.

EXAMINATION PAPERS
ON THE
INITIA GRAECA, PART I.,
AND THE
APPENDIX,
IN
GREEK INFLECTIONS AND SYNTAX.

PAPER I.

(*Substantives of First Declension. I. G. EXX. i.-iii.*)

1. Give the English equivalent for the following Greek letters :—
ζ, ξ, Η, χ, ψ, ϕ, γ.
 2. Give the Greek equivalent for the following English letters :—
P, θ (*long*), λ, th, L, ε (*long*).
 3. How many cases has the Greek noun? Which of the Latin cases is wanting, and how is it supplied?
 4. Decline in full :
 - (i.) The Greek definite article.
 - (ii.) μαθητής.
 5. Decline in the Singular only : αἰρία, ῥώμη, ῥίζα, Γοργίας.
-

PAPER II.

(*Substantives of First and Second Declensions. I. G. EXX. i.-vi.*)

1. What difference is there in the use of the two forms of the Greek sigma?
2. Give the Genitive Singular of θεά and δόξα. What rule is there for determining whether a Noun ending in α is declined like χώρα, or like γλώσσα?

3. Decline in full: *θεός, λαγώς, ἔρμης*.
 4. What rules can you give to determine the genders of Nouns in the First and Second Declensions?
 5. Parse and give the meaning of the following words:—
ἀνόμερον.
ὑπερέτας.
οἰκητήρια.
 6. Decline in combination *ὁ Σκύθης*, and, in Singular only, *ἡ νῆσος*.
-

PAPER III.

(*Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, uncontracted.*
 I. G. Ex. vii.)

1. How do Adjectives agree with their Substantives? What important exception is there to this rule?
 2. Translate *ἀγαθὴ ἡ βασιλεία* and *ἡ ἀγαθὴ βασιλεία*.
 How do you distinguish the Subject from the Predicate?
 3. Decline in full:
 (i.) τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον.
 (ii.) ἡ γερπνὴ ὁδός.
 (iii.) ἀθάνατος.
 4. Write down:
 (i.) the Dative Singular Feminine of *κοινός* and *πικρός*,
 (ii.) the Genitive Singular of *Μίνως* and *νεανίας*,
 (iii.) the Vocative Singular of *θεῖος*.
 5. Write down in order all the capital letters of the Greek Alphabet.
 6. Parse, giving gender and meaning, *Ἑρμαῖς, θεοσεβεία, κάλαμ*.
-

PAPER IV.

(*Contracted Substantives and Adjectives of the Second Declension.*
 I. G. Ex. viii.)

1. Decline in full: *ἡλέως, ἀπλοῦς*, and, in Singular only, *ἀργυροῦς*.
 2. Enumerate the Greek *parts of speech*.
 3. What is the *stem* of a word?
 4. What do you mean by the *Spiritus asper*?
 5. Decline in combination: *ἡ χρυσὴ ῥάβδος*.
 6. What rule have you for determining whether an Adjective in *os* makes *a* or *η* in the feminine? Is there any exception to this rule?
-

PAPER V.

(*Substantives of Third Declension, Masculine and Feminine.*
I. G. Exx. ix.-xii.)

1. Decline in full, with the Definite Article: *ἐλπίς* and *νύξ*.
2. Give the Genitive and Accusative Singular and the Dative Plural of:

κῆρυξ, ὄρνις, πατρίς, γέρον, ἡγεμὼν, ῥήτωρ, κρατήρ.

3. To what class of Substantives does *μήτηρ* belong? Decline it in full. Write down any words you know which are declined in like manner.

4. In what case is the answer to the question *When* put? Does this differ from the Latin usage?

5. Parse and give the meaning of the following words:—*θηροί, λιμένοι, προδότας, πλοῦν, Ποίαυτα.*

PAPER VI.

(*Substantives of Third Declension, Masculine and Feminine*
(continued). I. G. Exx. xiii.-xvi.)

1. Decline in full: *ἰσχὺς, φύσις, γραῦς, γονεύς*.
2. Decline in the Singular only: *δμῶς, ἡχώ, Δημοσθένης, βοῦς*.
3. Can you mention any cases when the Definite Article would be used in Greek where it is not required in English?
4. Write down the Dative, Singular and Plural, of the following words:—*Καλυψώ* (Singular only), *ἱππεύς, δράκων, μάντις, ἰδούς, μάστιξ, Ἄραψ*.
5. What do you mean by the *Instrumental Dative*? How is the *Instrument* indicated in Latin?

PAPER VII.

(*Third Declension, Neuter Substantives.* I. G. Ex. xvii.)

1. Decline in full with the Definite Article: *κίρας* and *ἄστυ*.
2. Decline in combination:
 - (i.) *χρυσοῦν δόρν.*
 - (ii.) *πικρὸν σίναπι.*
3. Write down the Genitive and Dative Singular, and the Dative Plural of *ἔπος, οὖς, γάλα*.
4. What *Accents* are used in Greek? What do you mean by the terms (i.) *oxytone*, (ii.) *perispomenon*? What is a word called when it is accented on the last syllable but two? (See I. G. p. 156.)
5. Parse the following words:—*Ἀρτέμιδι, κάλλους, ἡχοῦς, μάντιν, ἀνθεσιν.*

PAPER VIII.

(Third Declension, Adjectives. I. G. Exx. xviii.-xx.)

1. Decline in full: εὐρύς, πᾶς, ἀγνός, ἀσθενής.
 2. Give the Genitive Singular and Dative Plural of: ἐκών, ἄφρων, ἄχαρις, τραχύς, δίπηχυς.
 3. Give the Nominative and Accusative Singular of: πλήρεις, θρασείς, μελαινάς.
 4. Give examples illustrating the use of:
 - (i.) μέν—δέ.
 - (ii.) τέ—καί.
 5. Decline in combination:
 - (i.) ὁ ἄρσεν παις.
 - (ii.) ἡ τάλαινα μήτηρ.
 - (iii.) φύσις ἄρπαξ.
-

PAPER IX.

(Irregular Substantives and Adjectives. I. G. Exx. xxi.-xxii.)

1. Decline in full: γυνή, κλείς, ναῦς, χεῖρ, πρῶτος.
 2. Decline in the Singular only: Ἄρης, Ζεύς, κύων, πολύς.
 3. Write down:
 - (i.) The Dat. Pl. of ὕδωρ, λᾶς, μέγας, θρίξ, μάρτυς.
 - (ii.) The Acc. and Voc. Sing. of μέγας, ἀνὴρ.
-

PAPER X.

(Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs. I. G. Exx. xxiii.-xxvi.)

1. Write down the two chief rules for the formation of the Comparatives and Superlatives of Greek Adjectives and Adverbs. Give examples.
2. Compare σοφός. How do you account for the lengthening of the ο?
3. Give instances of Adjectives which form their Comparative and Superlative in:
 - (i.) ισ-τερος, ισ-τατος.
 - (ii.) αι-τερος, αι-τατος.
4. Compare ἀπλούς, γεραίός, πένης, ἴσος, ψευδής, μικρός, ῥάδιος.
5. Compare the Adverbs derived from ταχύς, σοφός, εὐμενής, βαρύς.
6. Give the Positive and Comparative of κράτιστος, ἀλγιστος, ἰσχυριστος.

PAPER XI.

(On the Numerals. I. G. Exx. xxvii.)

1. Give the Cardinal, Ordinal, and Adverbial Numerals for 1, 5, 8, 12, 1000.
2. Decline εἷς, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες.
3. Give the Cardinal Numerals for 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 300, 500, 700, 900, and the Ordinal Numerals for 30, 50, 70, 90, 200, 400, 600, 800.
4. Put into Greek: thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three men.
5. Give the symbols for 5, 6, 15, 90, 100, 900, 1000.

PAPER XII.

(On the Pronouns. I. G. Exx. xxviii.-xxxii.)

1. What do you mean by:
 - (i.) the Determinative Pronouns.
 - (ii.) the Demonstrative Pronouns?
2. Decline οὗτος, αὐτός, ὅστις, ἐκεῖνος, σὺ, ἐμαυτοῦ.
3. How do Attic writers supply the place of δέ and σφέτερος?
4. Is the English Possessive Pronoun always translated in Greek?
5. Give the Rule, with examples of your own.
6. Translate into Greek:
 - (i.) the mothers themselves admire their own daughters,
 - (ii.) these boys admire the valour of their fathers.
7. Distinguish between τίνες and τινές; also between ταῦτα, ταῦτά and ταῦτα, and between οἱ and οἱ.

PAPER XIII.

(The Verb εἰμί, I am. I. G. Exx. xxxiii.-xxxiv.)

1. In what important respects does the Greek Verb differ from the Latin Verb in regard to:
 - (i.) Number,
 - (ii.) Voice, and
 - (iii.) Tense?
2. Write down in full (i.) the Imperfect Indicative, (ii.) the Subjunctive, of the Verb εἰμί.
3. Whence does the Optative Mood derive its name? Conjugate in full the Optative Present of εἰμί.
4. What parts of the Verb are ἐσμέν, ἔσσοις, οὔσα, ἔσει?
5. Distinguish between (i.) οὐ, οὐκ, and οὐχ.
- (ii.) οὐ and μή.
6. What is the meaning of the term Aorist? What is the derivation of the word?

PAPER XIV.

(General Paper (A) on all previous Grammar. I. G. pp. 1-55.)

1. Decline in full: ἴλεως, οὐδεὶς, τοιοῦτος, ἐγώ, ἑαυτοῦ, δύο.
2. Compare (and decline in full the Positive and Comparative of) μέγας.
3. Give the Dative Singular and Plural of γραφεύς, μεθήμων, ποῦς, νοῦς, σαφής.
4. Compare μακρός, ἐχθρός, φίλος, ἄσμενος.
5. Parse ταῦτα, κλέη, νέφν, λῶστος, σφῶν.
6. Conjugate in full the Future Indicative and the Future Optative of εἰμί.

PAPER XV.

(General Paper (B) on all previous Grammar. I. G. pp. 1-55.)

1. Parse ἔστων, ἦτε, ἅντα, σφέα, χεῖρων, ἄλα, πολίτα.
2. Decline in full: πρῶς (or πρᾶς), ὄξυς, θρίξ, ταμίας, ναῦς.
3. Compare ὀλίγος, πτωχός, μέλας, ψευδής, σωφρόνως.
4. Write down the Ordinals from 1-10.
5. Put into Greek: seventy-times, four-times, seventieth, eighteen, 2,287.
6. Decline in full the Present Participle of εἰμί.

PAPER XVI.

(The First Conjugation of Verbs in ω (Present and Imperfect Active).
I. G. Ex. xxxv.)

N.B. The Pupil is advised to pay especial attention to the formation of the various Tenses, as explained at the head of Exercises xxxv.-xlvii., I. G.

1. Explain the difference between a *root* and a *stem*.
2. What is meant by an *Augment*? To which of the tenses is it prefixed? Explain clearly, illustrating your answer with examples, the difference between the *Temporal* and the *Syllabic Augment*.
3. Conjugate (i.) the Imperfect Indicative of κελεύω.
(ii.) the Present Imperative of πράττω.
4. State what you know of the different ways of strengthening the stem of a Verb in the Present Tense.
5. Divide the *Mute Consonants* into *Gutturals*, *Dentals*, and *Labials*. How many Liquid Consonants are there? Which are they?
6. Parse ἄγωσι, νομιζόσιν.
7. Give:
 - (i.) the 2nd Pers. Dual Imperfect Indic. of ἄγω, πλησιάζω, ἐπιβουλεύω.
 - (ii.) the 3rd Pers. Pl. Pres. Opt. of κλύω.

PAPER XVII.

(Verbs in ω (Future and First Aorist Active). I. G. Ex. xxxvi.)

1. State fully the rule for the formation of the Future of Liquid Stems. Write down in full the Future Indicative of ἀλγύνω.
 2. Give the First Pers. Sing. of the Present, Future, and First Aorist (throughout all the Moods) of σπείρω, κλέπτω, and τρέφω.
 3. Write fully what you know of the various uses of the Subjunctive Mood.
 4. Conjugate fully:
 - (i.) the Aor. I. Imperative and Optative of ὑπομένω.
 - (ii.) the Future Optative of φυλάττω.
 5. Parse fully the following words:—ἐπηγγελλέτην, πλέξαιεν, πιστεύσῃ.
 6. Give the rule for the use of the Optative and Subjunctive in sentences expressing a purpose.
-

PAPER XVIII.

(First and Second Perfect and Pluperfect and Second Aorist Tenses. I. G. Exx. xxxvii.-xxxix.)

1. What is meant by *Reduplication*? Give examples.
 2. How is the First Perfect formed from Stems ending in the labial or guttural mutes? Give examples.
 3. What are the First Perfects of ἀγγέλλω, ἀποστέλλω, φύω, λείβω?
 4. Write down the First Pers. Sing. (all moods) of the First Perfect of σπείρω, πείθω, ὑποτάσσω.
 5. Conjugate in full:
 - (i.) the 1st Perf. Ind. and Imperative of πλέκω.
 - (ii.) the Pluperf. Ind. of τύπτω.
 6. How is the Second Perfect formed? Give examples.
 7. Parse and decline λευκός, τύψας.
-

PAPER XIX.

(General Paper on the Active Verb in ω .)

1. Distinguish between the Temporal and Syllabic Augments, giving examples.
2. Give the meaning and construction of the following Verbs: φροντίζω, ἐπιβουλεύω, κρύπτω, κυριεύω.
3. Parse ἑσπορέναι, ἔπιθον, πείσεις, ἐτετύπεσαν, λυσάτω, πεφονευκία, ἡγαγον.

4. Write down :

- (i.) Gen. Pl. 2nd Perf. Participle of πράσσω.
- (ii.) Aor. 2nd Inf. of φεύγω.
- (iii.) 2nd Pers. Pl. 1st Perf. Ind. of ταρασσω and ἐνδύω.
- (iv.) 1st Pers. Pl. Future Ind. of ἐπαίρω, κομίζω, and τάσσω.

5. Give the 1st Pers. Sing. (all moods) of :

- (i.) the 1st Perf. of πλέκω.
- (ii.) the Aor. 2nd of σπείρω.
- (iii.) the Future of ἀποκτείνω.
- (iv.) the 2nd Perf. of πείθω.
- (v.) the Aor. I. of εὐφραίνω.

6. Conjugate (i.) the 1st Pluperfect Indicative of τειχίζω.

- (ii.) the 2nd Perf. Imperative of ἀποφεύγω.
- (iii.) the Aor. I. Optative of λέγω.

PAPER XX.

(*Passive Voice, Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect Tenses.*
I. G. EXX. xl.-xli.)

1. How is the Perfect Passive formed? What further changes take place in the case of Stems ending (i.) in a Mute,
(ii.) in a Liquid?

2. Conjugate (i.) the Perfect Indicative Passive of τάσσω.
(ii.) the Perfect Imperative Passive of πείθω.
(iii.) the Pluperfect Indic. Pass. of φαίνω.
(iv.) the Present Optative Passive of λύω.

3. Write down the 1st Pers. Sing. Perf. Pass. (in all the moods) of :
ἀγγέλλω, γράφω, πλέκω, σπείρω, πείθω.

4. Give the—

- (i.) 3rd Pers. Dual Imperf. Indic. Passive of ἐργάζομαι.
- (ii.) 2nd Pers. Plural Perf. Imp. Pass. of βουλεύω.
- (iii.) 1st Pers. Plural Perf. Subj. Pass. of κατακλείω.
- (iv.) 3rd Pers. Dual Perf. Optat. Pass. of τάσσω.
- (v.) Perf. Infin. Pass. of βουλεύω and τρέφω.

PAPER XXI.

(*The Futures and Aorists Passive.* I. G. EXX. xlii.-xliv.)

1. How is (i.) the First Future Passive, (ii.) the Aor. I. Passive formed? What further changes take place in the case of Stems ending in a Consonant?

2. What is the First Aorist Passive of the following Verbs :—
τίπτω, λύω, σπείρω, πείθω, πλέκω?

3. How is the Second Future Passive formed? Give three examples.

4. How is the Third Future Passive formed? Give examples. By what other names is this Future known?

5. Parse the following words:—*ἀναγεγράφη, προστεάζεται, ἐφθάρη, μανέντες, κλαπίσης, ἀρπαγῆναι, καταπεμφθείη, παιδευθείεν.*

6. Give the 1st Person Singular (through all the moods) of:

- (i.) the First Future Passive of *σπείρω* and *πείθω*.
- (ii.) the Second Aorist Passive of *πλέκω* and *λύω*.
- (iii.) the Third Future Passive of *κλαίω, λέγω* and *γράφω*.

PAPER XXII.

(General Paper after Passive Voice. I. G. pp. 1-97.)

1. Decline in full, *χείρ, κρέας, χείρων, κνημίς, πῖνυς, ἔτος, οὗτος.*

2. Compare the following Adjectives:—*μέσος, φίλος, κλέπτης, ῥάδιος, ταχύς.*

3. Distinguish between the uses of *οὐ* and *μή*.

4. In what various ways is the Stem of a Verb strengthened in the Present Tense?

5. Conjugate:

- (i.) the Aor. 2nd Imperative Pass. of *πλέκω*.
- (ii.) the Plup. Indic. Act. of *πείθω*.
- (iii.) the Perf. Imperat. Pass. of *σπείρω*.
- (iv.) the Aor. 1st Optative Active and Passive of *λύω*.

6. Give the First Person Singular (through all the moods) of:

- (i.) the Perf. 1st Active of *σπείρω*.
- (ii.) the Perfect Passive of *πλέκω*.
- (iii.) the Aor. 1st Active and Passive of *πείθω*.

7. Parse the following words:—*ἀποκτενοῦμεν, εἰργαστο, καταλιπεῖν, τετυφῶναι, ἐκέκλειτο, ἐσκεμμένος, ταφήσεται, λελείψει.*

PAPER XXIII.

(Future and Aorists Middle. I. G. Exx. xlv.-xlvii.)

1. How are the following Tenses of the Middle Voice formed:—

- (i.) the Future.
- (ii.) the First Aorist.
- (iii.) the Second Aorist?

2. Write in full:

- (i.) the First Aorist Imperative Middle of *φείδομαι*.
- (ii.) the Second Aorist Imperat. Middle of *τύπτω*.
- (iii.) the Future Indicative Middle of *ἀμύνομαι*.
- (iv.) the First Aorist Optative Middle of *μέμφομαι*.

3. Give the First Person Sing. (through all the moods) of:

- (i.) the Future Middle of ἀποκρίνομαι.
- (ii.) the First Aorist Middle of γένομαι.
- (iii.) the Second Aorist Middle of καταβάλλω.

4. Parse the following words:—

πορεύσοιο, σφαλείσθαι, καταλιποίσθην.

5. Explain what is meant by:

- (i.) the Direct Middle.
- (ii.) the Indirect Middle.
- (iii.) the Causative Middle.

Give examples of your own to illustrate your answer.

PAPER XXIV.

(General Paper on all preceding Grammar. I. G. pp. 1-99.)

1. Which of the Cardinal Numbers are declined? Write down the Adverbial Numerals from 1 to 10.

2. Decline ὅστις, ἑαυτοῦ.

3. Give the Nominative Singular and the Dative Plural of the following words:—*νῦν, γράε, ὅτα, χεροῖν, κύον, ταῦτα, δυνάμειος, κρέως, γονέως.*

4. Compare the following Adjectives:—*λάλος, μέλας, κενός, ἐρῶ-μένος, ἥσυχος, ἡδύς, πολὺς.*

5. Write down the following Tenses in full:—

- (i.) the Imperfect Indicative and the Present Optative of εἰμί.
- (ii.) the First Aorist Optative (both Active and Middle) of βουλεύω.
- (iii.) the Second Perfect Passive (Indicative and Imperative) of πείθω.

6. Parse the following words:—*ἐπήρθη, ἐκτίσθαι, κεκρίσθω, πεφύλαχθε, πέπλεξαι, πεπληγέιναι.*

PAPER XXV.

(Contracted Verbs in *aw* and *ew*. I. G. Exx. xlviii.-li.)

1. Conjugate in full the following tenses of νικάω and κρατέω:—

- (i.) the Imperfect Indicative Passive.
- (ii.) the Present Optative Active.

2. Conjugate in full the Present Indicative Active of τιμάω and ζάω.* What other Verbs can you mention of the same nature as ζάω?

* See Note, p. 39, in this Appendix.

3. Parse the following words:—*ἐπολιόρκουν, ἀγαπῶτο, ἐχρῶντο, διψῆν.*

4. Give the 3rd Pers. Sing. (through all moods) Present, both Active and Passive, of *τιμάω* and *φιλέω*.

PAPER XXVI.

(*Contracted Verbs in αω, εω, and οω.* I. G. Exx. xlviii.-liv.)

1. Write in full:

(i.) the Pres. Subj. both Active and Passive of *βεβαίωω*.

(ii.) the Pres. Imperat. Passive of *ζημιόω*.

2. Give (i.) the 2nd Pers. Pl. Imperf. Indic. Active of *δουλόω*.

(ii.) the Pres. Infin. of *ἀξιόω, κοσμέω, ζάω, and τιμάω*.

(iii.) the 3rd Pers. Pl. Pres. Opt. Active of *ώφελέω*.

3. Decline in full the Present Participle Active of *ὀρθόω* and *κρατέω*.

4. Give the First Pers. Sing. (through all the moods) of:

(i.) the Present of *κτάομαι* and *γαυρόμαι*.

(ii.) the Perf. and Pluperfect Active of *τιμάω, κοσμέω, and ζημιόω*.

(iii.) the 1 Aor. Middle of *ἐλευθερόω*.

5. Parse the following words:—*τιμηθῆναι, δουλωθέντα, ποιήσασα, δεδουλώσασθαι, πεποιήσο, ἐδουλούτε, δουλούτω, τιμῶσθον.*

PAPER XXVII.

(*General Paper after Contracted Verbs.* I. G. pp. 1-102.)

1. Decline in full: *ἐπιφανής, βελτίων, Ζεὺς, γαστήρ, οὗτος, πᾶς, αἰδώς.*

2. Write down the Distribute Numerals (the hundreds only) from 100-1000, and the Ordinals from 1-10.

3. Give the Future Active, the Perfect Active, the 1st Aorist Passive, and the Perfect Passive of *λείβω, βρέχω, ἐρείδω, κρίνω, τιμάω, ποιέω, δουλόω*.

4. Write down:

(i.) the 2nd Aor. Inf. Passive of *σπείρω*,

(ii.) the 2nd Perf. Infin. Act. of *σπείρω* and *πλέκω*,

(iii.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Imp. Pass. of *λύω*,

(iv.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Fut. Indic. of *εἰμί*,

(v.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Pres. Subj. Active of *δουλόω* and *νικάω*.

5. Parse the following words:—*κατεκτόνει, ἔστειλαν, ἐκέλειτο, σφαγέντος, τολμῶν.*

6. What cases do the following Verbs take:—*ἐράω, ἀμελέω, ἔπομαι, πείδομαι, φείδομαι?*

PAPER XXVIII.

(On ἵστημι, τίθημι, and δίδωμι. I. G. Exx. lv.-lx.)

1. Conjugate in full:

- (i.) the Present Indic. Active of τίθημι.
- (ii.) the Pres. Subj. Active of δίδωμι.
- (iii.) the 1st Aorist Indic. Active of τίθημι.
- (iv.) the Imperf. Indic. Pass. of ἵστημι.

2. Give the 3rd Person Sing. and the 3rd Person Pl. of:

- (i.) Pres. Ind. Active of δίδωμι.
- (ii.) 2nd Aor. Imp. Act. and Passiv. of δίδωμι.

Write down also the Pres. and 2nd Aor. Infin. Act. of τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἵστημι.

3. What Tenses of ἵστημι are Intransitive?

4. Conjugate in full the Perfect and Pluperfect Active of ἵστημι, also the Imp. Ind. Act. of δίδωμι.

5. What are the forms more commonly used in the Singular of the Imperf. Ind. Act. of δίδωμι?

PAPER XXIX.

(General Paper after Ex. lx.)

1. Decline in full: κλέις, δοῦς, χαλκοῦς, τριήρης, πρῶτος.

2. Give the Greek (and also, if possible, the Latin equivalent) for the following:—

- (i.) to indulge in anger.
- (ii.) to repeal a law.
- (iii.) to pay the penalty.

3. Distinguish between νόμον τιθέναι and νόμον θέσθαι.

4. Compare the following words:—ταχέως, βαρέως, κακός. Give the Positive and Superlative of λῦστος, ἡσσω, μάσσω.

5. Parse the following words:—ἐπεπράγεσαν, ιδρύοντο, πιθεῖν, ἐσπάρθαι.

6. Give the 1st Pers. (through all moods) of:

- (i.) the 1st Aor. Act. of τίθημι.
- (ii.) the Perf. Act. of ἵστημι.

7. Can you give the rule for the use of the Genitive Absolute?

PAPER XXX.

(On ἵημι, εἶμι (ἴδο), φημί, and other Verbs in μι of the First Class. I. G. Exx. lxi.-lxv.)

1. Write down in full:

- (i.) the Imperf. Ind. Act. and Mid. of ἵημι,
- (ii.) the Pres. Indic. and the Imperf. Indic. of εἶμι, and also of φημί.

2. Give (i.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperf. Ind. of *ἔμαι*.
 (ii.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Imperative of *κείμαι* and *κάθημαι*.
 (iii.) 2nd Aor. Mid. Inf. of *δύνημι*.
 (iv.) Pres. Inf. of *κίχρημι*.
 (v.) 2nd Pers. Sing. Imp. Ind. of *δύναμαι* and *ἐπίσταμαι*.
3. Parse the following words:—*μεθέσθαι, φῶμεν, πέπλησμαι, ἠράσθην, ἰόντων, εἶμαι, ἥσομαι, εἶσα*.
4. Give the First Aorist Act. of *ἔμαι*. Can you mention any other Verbs which form their First Aorist in like manner?

PAPER XXXI.

(General Paper after Ex. lxy.)

1. Decline *τοιοῦτος, γῆρας, ὄρνις, ἄλσος*.
2. Give the rule for the *Sequence of Moods* in subordinate sentences. Distinguish between Principal (or Primary) Tenses and Historical Tenses.
3. What is the rule for the use of the Accusative and Infinitive in Greek? Translate:
 (i.) *I think that I have conquered,*
 (ii.) *Alexander says that he is the son of Jupiter.*
4. What is the Reciprocal Pronoun? Decline it in full.
5. Put into Greek: seventy-times, nine-hundredth, fiftieth, fifth, 1489.
6. Give in full:
 (i.) the Imperative of *εἶμι* (*ibo*) and *εἰμί* (*sum*).
 (ii.) the 2nd Aor. Ind. Middle of *ἔμαι*.
 (iii.) the Pres. Opt. Middle of *ἔμαι*.
 (iv.) the Pluperf. Passive of *ἔστημι*.
7. Parse *ἐσάτῃ, θές, κέωνται, τιμῆσαι, ἀπατηθεῖς*.

PAPER XXXII.

(On Verbs in *μι* (Second Class). I. G. Exx. lxvi.-lxvii.)

1. Write in full the following tenses of *δείκνυμι*:—
 (i.) the Imp. Ind. Active.
 (ii.) the Perf. Ind. Passive.
2. Give the 1st Pers. Sing. (through all moods) of the Present Active and the Perfect Passive of *δείκνυμι*.
3. Give (where possible) the Future and Perfect Active and the 1st Aorist Passive of the following Verbs:—*κεράννυμι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ῥώννυμι, ἄγνυμι* (2nd Perf.), *μῆγνυμι, ὀμνυμι*.

4. Parse fully the following words (in each case giving the meaning):—*ἔρρωγα, παγῆναι, ἀμοῦμαι, ἀπολέλεκα, ἀνέψγα, ἔρρωσο.*

5. Write down:

- (i.) the 1st Pers. Sing. 2nd Aor. Act. of *σβέννυμι*,
- (ii.) the 1st Pers. Sing. 1st Aor. Ind. Act. of *οἴζυννυμι*,
- (iii.) the 2nd Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. Pass. of *πετάννυμι*.

PAPER XXXIII.

(*On Irregular Verbs (I.) and General Questions.* I. G. Ex. lxviii. and p. 130.)

1. Give the Future, Aorist, and Perf. (where possible) of the following Verbs:—*δοκέω, καθίζομαι, χαίρω, (ἔρομαι), ἄχθομαι.*

2. Parse the following words:—*ὄρησις, βέβουλα, ἔδωδα, ἔγημε, ἔσθω, ἰέναι.*

3. Translate into Greek:

- (i.) I am far from doing.
- (ii.) I will take silence for consent.
- (iii.) I will show that he is worthy.
- (iv.) They would have fought.
- (v.) They will remain three years.

4. Decline in full: *ἄρος, ναῦς, κέρας, σεαυτοῦ.*

5. Compare *ῥαδίως, ἴδιος, αἰσχροῦς.*

6. Conjugate in full:

- (i.) 2nd Aor. Imp. Mid. of *σπείρω.*
- (ii.) Pers. Ind. Act. of *ἵημι.*
- (iii.) Perf. Ind. Act. of *ἵστημι.*

PAPER XXXIV.

(*Irregular Verbs (II.) and General Paper.* I. G. Ex. lxix. and p. 132.)

1. Give the principal parts, viz. the Futures, Aorists, and Perfects (where possible) of the following Verbs:—*δάκνω, κάμνω, ελαίνω, ἱκνέομαι, βυνέω.*

2. Parse fully and give meaning of *ἔστρωσα, ἐλήλακα, ἔφθην, ἔφθισα, ταμεῖν, ὑπέσχετο.*

3. Distinguish between:

- (i.) *ἐφθίμην* and *φθίμην.*
- (ii.) *ἦ, ἔ, ἦ, ἦ, ἦ, ἦ.*
- (iii.) *εἰμι, εἰμί.*

4. Conjugate in full:

- (i.) the Perf. Subj. Pass. of *πείθω*.
- (ii.) the Pres. Subj. Pass. of *δηλόω*.
- iii.) the Imp. Ind. Act. of *φιλέω*.

5. In the formation of the Perfect Passive, what changes occur in the final consonant of Stems ending (i.) in a Mute, (ii.) in a Liquid? Give examples.

PAPER XXXV.

(Irregular Verbs (III.) and General Questions. I. G. Ex. lxx.)

1. Give the principal parts of the following Verbs:—*ἀπεχθάνομαι*, *ὑπισχνέομαι*, *πυνθάνομαι*, *λαγχάνω*, *βαίνω*, *φρίδω*, *ὀφλισκάνω*.

2. What cases do the following Verbs govern?—*βοηθέω*, *δέομαι*, *πίμπλημι*, *ἀρέσκω*, *ἐραμαι*, *κρατέω*, *χρόομαι*, *γεύομαι*, *φείδομαι*.

3. Write down the 1st Person (through all moods) of:

- (i.) the 2nd Aor. of *ἀμαρτάνω*.
- (ii.) the Perf. Act. of *λαμβάνω*.
- iii.) the Future of *μάχομαι*.
- (iv.) the 2nd Aor. of *ἵστημι*.
- (v.) the Pres. Act. of *ἵημι*.

4. Decline in full: *αὐτός*, *ὁὗτος*, *εἷς* (*unus*), and *ιεῖς*.

5. What construction is there in Greek answering to the Latin Gerund? Give an example.

PAPER XXXVI.

(Irregular Verbs (IV.) and General Questions. I. G. Ex. lxxi. p. 133.)

1. Write down the principal parts of the following Verbs:—*τυγχάνω*, *ἡβάσκω*, *θνήσκω*, *αὔξάνω*, *ἀλίσκομαι*, *εὕρισκω*, *πάσχω*, *διδράσκω*.

2. Give the First Person (through all moods) of:

- (i.) the Aor. Act. of *γινώσκω*.
- (ii.) the Perfect Active of *στερίσκω*.
- iii.) the Future of *θρώσκω*.

3. Parse the following words:—*πεπράσσομαι*, *τέτρωσο*, *κέχηνα*, *γηράνα*, *λήψει*, *τεμεῖ*, *ᾤσω*.

4. Distinguish between:

- (i.) *γαμέω* and *γαμῶμαι*.
- (ii.) *ἵστημι* and *ἕστηκα*.
- iii.) *καταβάλλω* and *καταβάλλομαι*.
- (iv.) *ἐπιτίθημι* and *ἐπιτίθεμαι*.

5. Decline in full, and compare, the following Adjectives:—*πένης*, *ψευδής*, *ἡδύς*.

PAPER XXXVII.

(Irregular Verbs (V.) and General Questions. I. G. Ex. lxxii.
p. 135.)

1. Parse the following words:—φαγεῖν, ἐλεύσεσθαι, οἶσομαι, ἤνεγκα, χαρούμαι, πείσομαι, δράσομαι.

2. Conjugate in full:

- (i.) the Future Optative of τρέχω.
- (ii.) the Perfect Ind. Pass. of φέρω.
- (iii.) the Imperf. Ind. Act. of ἵμι, and of εἶμι (ἴδο).
- (iv.) the Pres. Ind. Passive of ποίω, and of δουλόω.

Give (i.) the 3rd Pers. Sing. Perf. Imp. Pass. of φονεύω.

(ii.) the Perf. Pass. Infin. of ἐργάζομαι.

(iii.) the 1st Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. Act. and Pass. of ἐσθίω.

(iv.) the three different forms of the Aor. Act. of λέγω.

(v.) the 1st Aor. Act. of μυνήσκω.

4. Decline in full:

(i.) the Perf. Part. Act. of βιβρώσκω.

(ii.) the 1st Aor. Part. Pass. of ὀράω.

5. Give the principal parts of αἰρέω and πίνω.

PAPER XXXVIII.

(Irregular Verbs (VI.) and General Questions. I. G. Ex. lxxiii.
pp. 135, 136.)

1. Give the Accusative and Dative Singular, and the Dative Plural of the following words:—πέρας, πᾶς, τάλas, κρίas, μέγας, λᾶs.

2. Give the Cardinal, Ordinal, and Adverbial Numerals for 11, 285.

3. Give the principal parts of the following Verbs:—καίω, βάλλω, κλαίω, γίγνομαι, τίκτω, γηράσκω, λανθάνω.

4. Parse fully the following words:—ἐργηγόρασι, βιφή, πεπτωκότες, γεγονέναι, εἰχέτην, κατέφαγον.

5. Give (i.) 2nd Pers. Sing. Aor. Imp. of ἔχω.

(ii.) Perf. Inf. Act. of καλέω and κλαίω.

(iii.) 1st Pers. of the Aorist Ind. Act. of χέω.

(iv.) 1st Pers. Pl. Fut. Ind. Act. of φέρω and ἐσθίω.

6. Mention any instances you know of (i.) a reduplicated 2 Aorist, (ii.) of a syncopated 2 Aor., (iii.) of a 1 Aor. in κα, (iv.) of a 2 Aor. from a Verb in -νυμ.

PAPER XXXIX.

(Irregular Verbs (VII.) and General Questions. I. G. Ex. lxxiv.
pp. 139, 140.)

1. Give the 1st Pers. Sing. (through all existent moods) of the 1st. of διδράσκω, πλέκω, βίδω, ἀλίσκομαι, γηράσκω.

2. Parse βῆθι, πτέσθαι, πρίω, ἔσχηκα, ἐξείπον, ζῆν, ἔτραγον, πείσομαι (from two separate Verbs), θανεῖν.

3. Write down in full:

(i.) the Pres. Subj. Act. of ζηλόω.

(ii.) the Perf. Pass. Ind. of αἰρέω and σφάζω.

(iii.) the Imperf. Mid. of ἔημι.

4. How do Adverbs form their comparative and superlative in Greek (and Latin)? Compare ἡδέως, σαφῶς; also the Adjectives ἀρπάζ, ταχύς, κακός, ἀλγεινός, and ἀκράτος.

5. How may a prohibition in the Second Person be expressed in Greek?

6. What cases do the following prepositions take and with what differences in meaning:—μετά, ἐπί, διά?

PAPER XL.

(Irregular Verbs (VIII.) and General Questions. I. G. Ex. lxxv. p. 140.)

1. Write in full:

(i.) the Pres. Imperative Act. of τίθημι.

(ii.) the Pluperf. Ind. of οἶδα and ἵστημι.

(iii.) the Pres. Subj. Pass. of δίδωμι.

(iv.) the Perfect δέδια.

(v.) the Perfect οἶδα.

2. Parse the following words:—δείσομαι, ἐφύκειν, ἔσκλην, ἔδραν, ἤρεσα, καθεδοῦμαι, ᾤθηθην, ἐξολέσειεν, ᾔειτε.

3. Decline in full: ἴλεως, εἰδώς, ὅστις. Give the Genitive and Accusative Singular and Dative Plural of ἔρις, γονεύς, σὺ, ἄστυ, γόνυ.

4. Distinguish between:

(i.) ἔβησα, ἔβην, ἔσβην.

(ii.) σφῶν, σφῶν, σφωίν.

(iii.) εἰσί, εἰσι, ἱασί, ἱᾶσι.

5. What is the force of the Particle ἄν? How does it affect the Optative Mood?

6. Translate:

(i.) εἴ τι ἔχεις, δός.

(ii.) εἰάν τι ἔχη, δώσει.

(iii.) εἴ τι εἶχεν, εἰδίδου ἄν.

EASY READING LESSONS.

BRING AN INTRODUCTION TO INITIA GRÆCA, PART II.

I. A LACEDAEMONIAN WOMAN.

Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδούσα
τὴν ἀσπίδα· Ταύτην, ἔφη, ὁ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωζε· καὶ
σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶζε, ἢ ἀπόθανε.

1. Λάκαινά τις τῷ υἱῷ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀναδίδωσι.
2. ὁ υἱὸς ἐπὶ πόλεμον πρόεισι.
3. Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδίδωσι τὴν ἀσπίδα.
4. Λάκαινά τις προϊόντι τῷ υἱῷ ἐπὶ πόλεμον ἀναδιδούσα τὴν ἀσπίδα—ἔφη.
5. ταύτην (ἀσπίδα) ὁ πατήρ ἔσωζε.
6. ταύτην, ἔφη, ὁ πατήρ σοι ἀεὶ ἔσωζε.
7. καὶ σὺ ταύτην σῶζε.
8. καὶ σὺ οὖν ταύτην σῶζε, ἢ ἀπόθανε.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>Λάκαινα</i>, fem. of <i>Λάκων</i>, <i>ωνος</i>, a <i>Lacedaemonian man</i>.
What is the difference between <i>τις</i> and <i>τις</i>? Why has <i>τις</i> no accent in the sentence above? See I. G. i. p. 48.</p> <p>τῷ. For the use of the article instead of the possessive pronoun when no emphasis is needed, see I. G. i. Ex. xxix.</p> | <p>and Syntax, § 11, p. 150.</p> <p>2. <i>πρόεισι</i>, from <i>πρό</i> and <i>εἶμι</i> (ibo). Stem <i>ι</i>, <i>to go</i>. See I. G. i. p. 120.</p> <p>4. <i>ἔφη</i> from <i>φημί</i>. See I. G. i. p. 121.</p> <p>7. <i>καὶ σὺ</i>, <i>do you also</i>.</p> <p>8. <i>ἀπόθανε</i>, 2 aor. imper. from <i>ἀποθνήσκω</i>. See I. G. i. p. 134.</p> |
|---|--|

II. SOCRATES.

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, τίς πλουσιώτατος, εἶπεν· ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος· αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλούτος.

1. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος εἶπεν.
2. (ἄνθρωπός τις) ἐπύθετο, τίς πλουσιωτάτος (ἐστι) :
3. ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκείται.
4. ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος πλουσιώτατος (ἐστι).
5. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, τίς πλουσιώτατος, εἶπεν· ὁ ἐλαχίστοις ἀρκούμενος.
6. αὐτάρκεια γάρ ἐστι πλούτος.
7. αὐτάρκεια γὰρ φύσεώς ἐστι πλούτος.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος. See Syntax, § 5, on Apposition, I. G. i. p. 149. εἶπεν, defective 2 aor. See λέγω, I. G. i. p. 135. 2. ἐπύθετο, 2 aor. from πυθάνομαι. See I. G. i. p. 133. πλουσιώτατος. For the formation of this superlative, see I. G. i. p. 36, obs. 1. 3. ἐλαχίστοις, "with the fewest things," superl. of ὀλίγος. See I. G. i. p. 39. 4. ἀρκείται, 3 pers. sing. pres. | <p>ind. mid. from ἀρκέω, conjugated like ποίω. See I. G. i. p. 72.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, "to one who asked." 6. γὰρ ἐστι. Notice that ἐστι is an enclitic, that is, pronounced with γὰρ, and that consequently its accent is thrown upon it. See also sentences 2 and 4. 7. φύσεως, genitive dependent on πλούτος. |
|---|---|

III. BION.

Βίον πλέον ποτέ μετὰ πονηρῶν λησταῖς περιέπεσε.
 τῶν δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ
 δέ, φησίν, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν.

1. Βίον λησταῖς περιέπεσε.
2. Βίον πλέον ποτέ μετὰ πονηρῶν λησταῖς περιέπεσε.
3. οἱ δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἶπον, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν.
4. ἐγὼ δέ, φησίν, ἀπόλωλα, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν.
5. τῶν δέ, Ἀπολώλαμεν, εἰπόντων, ἐὰν γνωσθῶμεν, Ἐγὼ
 δέ, φησίν, ἐὰν μὴ γνωσθῶμεν.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. λησταῖς, dative after περιέπεσε. περιέπεσε, 2 aor. from περι-
πίπτω, I. G. i. p. 137. 2. πλέον, pres. part. from πλέω. ποτέ, "once upon a time." 3. οἱ δέ, but they, i.e. οἱ πονηροί. ἀπολώλαμεν, 2 perf., "we are
undone, we perished;" the 1 perf.,
ἀπολώλεκα, has an active
meaning, I have destroyed;
from ἀπ(ό)-όλλυμι, I. G. i. | <p>p. 127, 19.</p> <p>ἐάν is always followed by the
subjunctive.</p> <p>γνωσθῶμεν, 1 aor. subj. pass.,
from γινώσκω, I. G. i. p. 135.</p> <p>4. μή. See Syntax, § 40, I. G. i. p.
155.</p> <p>5. τῶν δέ εἰπόντων, genitive
absolute. See Syntax, § 20, I.
G. i. p. 151.</p> <p>ἐγὼ δέ, understand ἀπόλωλα.</p> |
|---|--|

IV. DIOGENES.

Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας
τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη,
κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ.

1. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἦλθεν.
2. αἱ πύλαι μεγάλαι ἦσαν, μικρὰ δὲ ἡ πόλις.
3. ἐθεάσατο μεγάλας τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν.
4. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν, ἐθεάσατο μεγάλας τὰς
πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν.
5. Διογένης εἰς Μύνδον ἐλθὼν καὶ θεασάμενος μεγάλας
τὰς πύλας, μικρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν, — ἔφη,
6. κλείσατε τὰς πύλας.
7. ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας.
8. ἡ πόλις ὑμῶν ἐξελεύσεται.
9. ἄνδρες Μύνδιοι, ἔφη, κλείσατε τὰς πύλας, μὴ ἡ πόλις
ὑμῶν ἐξέλθῃ.

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ἦλθεν, 2 aor. from ἔρχομαι.
See I. G. i. p. 136. 2. μεγάλαι, the position of the
article before πύλαι shows that
this adjective is not an epi-
thet, but a predicate, tr. "the
gates were large," so also with
μικρὰ. 3. ἐθεάσατο, 1 aor. from θεάομαι.
μεγάλας τὰς π., understand
εἶναι: for the construction of | <p>the acc. with inf., see Syntax
§ 36.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. ἐλθὼν. See ἦλθεν above. 6. κλείσατε, 2 pers. pl. 1 aor.
imp. from κλείω. 8. ἐξελεύσεται, future from ἐξ-
έρχομαι, see ἦλθεν above. 9. μὴ, "lest," "that-not," like the
Latin <i>ne</i>.
ἐξέλθῃ. See ἦλθεν above. |
|--|--|

V. PYRRHUS.

Πύρρος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δις ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας, ἂν ἔτι μίαν, ἔφη, μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώλαμεν.

1. Πύρρος δις ἐνίκησε.
2. Πύρρος συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δις ἐνίκησε.
3. πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπώλεσε.
4. Πύρρος ἐπεὶ συμβαλὼν Ῥωμαίοις δις ἐνίκησε, πολλοὺς τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπολέσας,—ἔφη,
5. ἔτι μίαν μάχην νικήσομεν.
6. ἔτι μίαν μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσομεν.
7. ἂν ἔτι μίαν μάχην Ῥωμαίους νικήσωμεν, ἀπολώλαμεν.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. ἐνίκησε, 1 aor. fr. νικάω.
 2. συμβαλὼν, 2 aor. part. fr. συμβάλλω. I. G. i. p. 137.
 3. ἀπώλεσε, 1 aor. fr. ἀπ-όλλυμι. I. G. i. p. 127 (19).</p> | <p>5. μάχην, this is called the cognate accusative; translate "in a battle."
 7. ἂν, for ἐάν.</p> |
|---|---|
-

VI. ANTIGONUS.

Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν Φίλιππον πυθόμενον, πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναξενγνῆναι; Τί δέδοικας, εἰπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ;

1. πότε μέλλομεν ἀναξενγνῆναι;
2. ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπύθετο, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναξενγνῆναι;
3. ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπύθετο, πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναξενγνῆναι;
4. Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν Φίλιππον πυθόμενον, πλειόνων παρόντων, Πότε μέλλομεν ἀναξενγνῆναι;—εἶπεν,
5. τί δέδοικας; εἰπέ μοι.
6. σὺ μόνος τῆς σάλπιγγος οὐκ ἀκούσει.
7. τί δέδοικας, εἰπέ μοι, μὴ μόνος τῆς σαλπιδος οὐκ ἀκούσῃ;

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ἀναξενγνῆναι, infinitive from ἀναξενγνυμι, the technical word for <i>to break up an encampment</i>, conjugated like δείκνυμι. I. G. i. p. 110. 2. ἐπύθετο, 2 aor. mid. fr. πυνθάνομαι. I. G. i. p. 133. 3. πλειόνων παρόντων, genitive absolute, πλείων comparative of πόλυσ in the plural = <i>in large numbers, many</i>, like the Latin <i>frequentes</i>. 5. δέδοικας, for this word see I. G. i. p. 140. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ειπέ, imp. See λέγω, I. G. i. p. 135. 7. τῆς σάλπιγγος, the genitive after ἀκούσει, 2nd pers. sing. fut. from ἀκούω. 8. μὴ, like the Latin <i>ne</i>, is here followed by the subjunctive because of the preceding primary (or principal) tense δέδοικας. For the rule on the sequence of Moods, see Syntax § 32, I. G. i. p. 153. |
|---|--|

VII. DIONYSIUS THE YOUNGER (1).

Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε; Τὸ τηλικαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μεταβολὴν βραδίας ὑπομένειν.

1. Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος ἐξέπεσε τῆς ἀρχῆς.
2. τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε;
3. Διονύσιος πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε,—ἔφη,
4. Διονύσιος ὁ νεώτερος, ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, τί σε Πλάτων καὶ φιλοσοφία ὠφέλησε,—ἔφη,
5. τὴν τύχης μεταβολὴν βραδίας ὑπομένειν.
6. τὸ τηλικαύτην, ἔφη, τύχης μεταβολὴν βραδίας ὑπομένειν.

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. νεώτερος, comp. of νέος. Why is the <i>o</i> lengthened to <i>ω</i> in the comparative? See I. G. i. p. 36, obs. 1.</p> <p>ἐξέπεσε, aor. from ἐκπίπτω. See I. G. i. p. 137; for the position of the augment see I. G. i. p. 77, and 78 note.</p> <p>τῆς ἀρχῆς, gen. case after ἐξέπεσε.</p> <p>2. ὠφέλησε, 1 aor. ind. fr. ὠφέλιω.</p> | <p>3. πρὸς τὸν μὲν εἰπόντα, "to one who said."</p> <p>6. τὸ—ὑπομένειν, the article before the infinitive turns it into a noun. See Syntax § 37, I. G. i. p. 155. In the following sentence τὸ—ὑπομένειν is the accusative after some such word as ἐδίδαξε, "he taught," understood, implied in the previous question.</p> |
|--|---|

VIII. DIONYSIUS THE YOUNGER (2).

Ἐρωτηθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὢν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν· Ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας, ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονουμένης τυραννίδος.

1. ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ πένης ἦν καὶ ἰδιώτης.
2. ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν.
3. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν ἔχει.
4. αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὢν, ἀπέβαλεν.
5. ἐρωτηθεὶς δέ, πῶς ὁ μὲν πατήρ αὐτοῦ, πένης ὢν καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἐκτήσατο τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀρχήν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔχων, καὶ τυράννου παῖς ὢν, πῶς ἀπέβαλεν,—ἔφη.
6. ὁ μὲν πατήρ ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν.
7. ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφ' μισουμένης δημοκρατίας, ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν.
8. ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν ἀρχήν ἀπέβαλον.
9. ἐγὼ δέ, φθονουμένης τυραννίδος, τὴν ἀρχήν ἀπέβαλον.
10. ὁ μὲν πατήρ, ἔφη, μισουμένης δημοκρατίας, ἐπέστη τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἐγὼ δὲ φθονουμένης τυραννίδος.

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. ἐκτήσατο, from κτάομαι, 1 aor. mid.</p> <p>4. ἔχων, understand τὴν ἀρχήν.</p> <p>5. ὁ μὲν πατήρ, 'the μὲν (which is not to be translated: see I. G. i. p. 28) contrasts ὁ πατήρ with αὐτὸς δέ.</p> <p>παῖς: this word must be taken before αὐτὸς.</p> <p>ἀπέβαλεν, 2 aor. from ἀποβάλλω.</p> | <p>ἐρωτηθεὶς, "being asked," 1 aor. pass. part. from ἐρωτάω.</p> <p>6. ἐπέστη, 2 aor. act. from ἐφίστημι, used intransitively. See I. G. i. p. 111.</p> <p>7. μισουμένης δημοκρατίας, genitive absolute, see Syntax § 20, I. G. i. p. 151.</p> <p>9. φθονουμένης τυραννίδος, genitive absolute.</p> |
|--|---|

IX. PHOCION.

Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίῳ πέμψαντος, ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δὴ ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῃ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος; λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγείται καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξεν, Οὐκοῦν ἐασάτω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον.

1. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίῳ πέμψεν.
2. αὐτῷ μόνῃ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
3. Φωκίῳ ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δὴ ποτε αὐτῷ μόνῃ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
4. ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δὴ ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῃ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
5. Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑκατὸν τάλαντα δωρεὰν τῷ Φωκίῳ πέμψαντος, ἠρώτησε τοὺς κομίζοντας, τί δὴ ποτε, πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, αὐτῷ μόνῃ ταῦτα πέμπει Ἀλέξανδρος.
6. λέγουσι δὲ ἐκεῖνοι, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγείται καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἶναι.
7. λεγόντων δὲ ἐκείνων, ὡς μόνον αὐτὸν ἡγείται καλὸν κἀγαθὸν εἶναι, ἔλεξεν,
8. Οὐκοῦν ἐασάτω με καὶ δοκεῖν καὶ εἶναι τοιοῦτον.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. δωρεάν, "as a gift."
 2. αὐτῷ, "to him." See I. G. i. p. 47.
 3. ἠρώτησε, 1 aor. fr. ἠρώτω.
 τί δὴ ποτε, emphatic, "why in the world?"
 πέμπει: observe the use of the indicative where the subjunctive would be required in Latin.
 τοὺς κομίζοντας. "those who brought it."</p> | <p>4. πολλῶν ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, genitive absolute.
 6. Ἀλεξάνδρου — πέμψαντος, genitive absolute.
 7. κἀγαθόν for καὶ ἀγαθόν.
 ἡγείται from ἡγέομαι. αὐτόν accusative before infinitive εἶναι. See Syntax § 36.
 ὡς, "because."
 8. ἐασάτω, 1 aor. imper. act.</p> |
|---|---|

X. AGATHOCLES.

Ἄγαθοκλέους, υἱοῦ κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκούντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο, λέγοντες ὅτι, ὦ κεραμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις; Ὁ δὲ πρῶος καὶ μειδιῶν εἶπεν, Ἐὰν ταύτην ἔλω. Λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασκε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων, Ἐάν με πάλιν λοιδορῇτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος.

1. Ἄγαθοκλῆς, υἱὸς κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκεῖ.
2. Ἄγαθοκλέα τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο.
3. Ἄγαθοκλέους, υἱοῦ κεραμέως, πόλιν πολιορκούντος, τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τινὲς ἐλοιδοροῦντο,
4. λέγοντες ὅτι, ὦ κεραμεῦ, τὸν μισθὸν πῶς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις;
5. ὁ δὲ πρῶος καὶ μειδιῶν εἶπεν, Ἐὰν ταύτην ἔλω.
6. λαβὼν δὲ κατὰ κράτος, ἐπίπρασκε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, λέγων,
7. εἴαν με πάλιν λοιδορῇτε, πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους ὑμῶν ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2. τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους: these words are dependent upon τινὲς, which is the subject of ἐλοιδοροῦντο, imperf. mid. from λοιδορέω.</p> <p>3. Ἄγαθοκλέους—πολιορκούντος, genitive absolute. υἱοῦ is in apposition to Ἄγαθοκλέους. See Syntax § 5, p. 149.</p> <p>4. ὅτι serves merely to introduce the words of the speaker. ἀποδώσεις, future from ἀπο-</p> | <p>δίδωμι, I. G. i. p. 103.</p> <p>5. εἶπεν, I. G. i. p. 135. ἔλω, from αἰρέω, I. G. i. p. 135, 2 aor. subj. after εἴαν.</p> <p>ταύτην, understand πόλιν.</p> <p>6. κατὰ κράτος, "by storm." λαβὼν, see λαμβάνω, I. G. i. p. 133.</p> <p>ἐπίπρασκε (Stem πρσ-). See I. G. i. p. 135.</p> <p>7. ἔσται μοι ὁ λόγος. See Syntax, §§ 21, 23, p. 151.</p> |
|---|--|

XI. ALCIBIADES.

Ἄλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν. Καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Δεκελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.

1. θάνατος αὐτοῦ κατέγνωσται.
2. θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται.
3. Ἄλκιβιάδης ἤκουσεν, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται.
4. δείξωμεν ὅτι ζῶμεν.
5. δείξωμεν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν.
6. Ἄλκιβιάδης ἀκούσας, ὅτι θάνατος αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κατέγνωσται, Δείξωμεν οὖν, εἶπεν, ὅτι ζῶμεν.
7. πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐτράπετο.
8. πόλεμον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤγειρεν.
9. τὸν Δεκελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.
10. καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους τραπόμενος, τὸν Δεκελεικὸν ἤγειρεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. θάνατος, κ.τ.λ., "sentence-of-death has been pronounced against him." κατέγνωσται perf. pass. from κατα-γινώσκω, I. G. i. p. 135.</p> <p>3. τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ, "of those with him," "his companions."</p> <p>4. δείξωμεν, 1 aor. subj. from δείκνυμι. I. G. i. p. 110. See Syntax, § 30 (1), p. 153.</p> <p>5. εἶπεν. See λέγω, I. G. i. p. 135.</p> | <p>7. ἐτράπετο, 2 aor. mid., from τρέπω. τρέπω in the middle has the sense of to "go over to another party."</p> <p>8. ἤγειρεν, 1 aor. from ἐγείρω. See I. G. i. p. 138.
ἐπὶ, "against."
τὸν Δεκελεικόν, an adjective from Δεκέλεια, a place in Attica which the Lacedaemonians seized and fortified.</p> |
|---|---|

XII. SOCRATES AND ANTISTHENES.

Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν
τὸ διεφθωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος αἰεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν· Οὐ
παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν ;

1. Ἀντισθένης ὁ κυνικὸς τὸ ἱμάτιον αἰεὶ ποιεῖ φανερόν.
2. Ἀντισθένης τὸ διεφθωγὸς ἱμάτιον αἰεὶ ποιεῖ φανερόν.
3. Ἀντισθένης τὸ διεφθωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος αἰεὶ ποιεῖ φανερόν.
4. Σωκράτης εἶδεν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ διεφθωγὸς
ἱματίου μέρος αἰεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν.
5. Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ἰδὼν Ἀντισθένη τὸν κυνικὸν τὸ
διεφθωγὸς ἱματίου μέρος αἰεὶ ποιοῦντα φανερόν,—ἔφη.
6. Ἀντισθένης ἐγκαλλωπίζεται ἡμῖν.
7. ὁ κυνικὸς οὐ παύεται ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν.
8. οὐ παύσῃ, ἔφη, ἐγκαλλωπιζόμενος ἡμῖν ;

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. κυνικός, lit. "dog-like,"
"Cynic," an epithet of An-
tisthenes and his school.
ποιεῖ φανερόν, lit. "makes
manifest;" so "makes a dis-
play of." 2. διεφθωγός, 2 perf. part. from
διαφθῆναι, see I. G. i. p.
128. 3. ἱματίου, genitive dependent
on μέρος. 4. εἶδεν, defective 2 aor., see
ἰδέναι, I. G. i. p. 136.
Ἀντισθένη, the acc. case, de- | <p>clined like Ἡρακλῆς, I. G.
i. p. 23.
ποιοῦντα, acc. case of the
pres. part. of ποιεῖν, agreeing
with Ἀντισθένη.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. ἰδών, 2 aor. part., see εἶδεν
above.
ἔφη, from φημί, see I. G. i. p. 121. 6. ἐγκαλλωπίζεται (ἐν, κάλλος,
ἔψ, lit. put a fair face on),
"makes himself beautiful." 7. παύεται ἐγκ., the participle is
the usual construction with
παύομαι. |
|--|---|

VOCABULARIES.

Vocabulary 1.

Ἀθῆναι, αἱ, Athens.
 γλῶσσα, ἡ, tongue.
 καί, conj., and.
 μάχαιρα, ἡ, sword.
 νεφέλη, ἡ, cloud.
 πανουργία, ἡ, villany.
 στοά, ἡ, portico.

Vocabulary 2.

Βοιωτία, ἡ, Boeotia.
 ζώνη, ἡ, girdle.
 θεά, ἡ, goddess.
 λύρα, ἡ, lyre.
 πέτρα, ἡ, rock.
 τέχνη, ἡ, art.
 ὕλη, ἡ, wood.
 φυγή, ἡ, flight.
 φωνή, ἡ, sound, voice.

Vocabulary 3.

κριτής, ὁ, judge.
 κυβερνήτης, ὁ, pilot.
 ναύτης, ὁ, sailor.
 Πυλάδης, ὁ, Pylades.
 στρατιώτης, ὁ, soldier.
 ταμίας, ὁ, steward.
 τεχνίτης, ὁ, artist, artisan.

Vocabulary 4.

ἄγγελος, ὁ, messenger.
 Ἀρταξέρξης, ὁ, Artaxerxes.
 κιβωτός, ἡ, chest.
 Κύρος, ὁ, Cyrus.
 ὁδός, ἡ, way, path.
 πενία, ἡ, poverty.

Vocabulary 5.

ἄστρον, τό, star.
 ζῶον, τό, animal.
 θηρίον, τό, wild-beast.
 κυνηγέτης, ὁ, huntsman.

οὐρανός, ὁ, heaven.
 παρρησία, ἡ, boldness.
 ρόπαλον, τό, club.
 φυτόν, τό, plant.

Vocabulary 6.

κάλως, ὁ, rope.
 κόσμος, ὁ, ornament.
 Κῶς, ἡ, Cos, an island in the
 Aegean Sea.
 πτερόν, τό, feather.
 Σύρακους, αἱ, Syracuse.

Vocabulary 7.

ἀγrios, α, ον, wild, fierce.
 θείος, α, ον, divine.
 κοινός, ἡ, ον, common, impartial.
 παιδεία, ἡ, education.
 πικρός, α, ον, bitter.
 ποιητής, ὁ, poet.
 σκιά, ἡ, shade.
 τερπνός, ἡ, ον, pleasant.
 φθονερός, α, ον, envious.
 φυσικός, ἡ, ον, natural.
 ᾠδή, ἡ, song, ode.

Vocabulary 8.

ἀχάριστος, ον, thankless.
 καρπός, ὁ, fruit.
 παρθένος, ἡ, virgin, maiden.
 ῥάβδος, ἡ, wand.
 φίλος, ὁ, friend.

Vocabulary 9.

ἄλῳπηξ, εκος, ἡ, fox.
 ἐν, prep. with dat., in.
 μαστίξ, ιγος, ἡ, whip.
 πέρδιξ, ικος, ὁ and ἡ, partridge.

Vocabulary 10.

γέλως, γέλωτος, ὁ, laughter.
 νεότης, νεότητος, ἡ, youth.

Vocabulary 11.

Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθίοπος, *ὁ*, Ethiopian.
 Ἀρτεμις, Ἀρτέμιδος, *ἡ*, Artemia.
 ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος, *ὁ*, elephant.
 ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *ὁ*, tooth.

Vocabulary 12.

ἀγών, ἀγώνος, *ὁ*, contest.
 δαίμων, δαίμονος, *ὁ*, deity.
 κρατήρ, κρατήρος, *ὁ*, bowl, cup.
 μῆν, μηνός, *ὁ*, month.
 χελιδών, χελιδόνος, *ἡ*, swallow.

Vocabulary 13.

δύναμις, δυνάμεως, *ἡ*, power.
 ἐλεύθερος, *α, ὁν*, free.
 ἔμπορος, *ὁ*, merchant.
 μάντις, μάντεως, *ὁ*, seer, prophet.
 πλούσιος, *α, ὁν*, rich.
 φιλότιμος, *ον*, ambitious.
 φρόνιμος, *ον*, prudent.

Vocabulary 14.

Δράκων, Δράκοντος, *ὁ*, a dragon;
 Draco, king of Athens.
 Θῆβαι, αἱ, Thebes.
 ἱερεὺς, ἱερέως, *ὁ*, priest.
 ἱππεύς, ἱππείως, *ὁ*, horseman,
 knight.
 νομεύς, νομέως, *ὁ*, herdsman,
 shepherd.

Vocabulary 15.

Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντος, *ὁ*, Atlas.
 ἤχώ, ἡχούς, *ἡ*, echo, sound.
 Καλυψώ, Καλυψούς, *ἡ*, Calypso,
 a nymph, daughter of Atlas.
 ὦ, *interjection*, *ὦ*! oh!

Vocabulary 16.

Ἀθηναῖος, *ὁ*, Athenian.
 Δημοσθένης, Δημοσθένους, *ὁ*, De-
 mosthenes, an Athenian orator.
 παντοῖος, *α, ὁν*, manifold, of all
 sorts.
 πόνος, *ὁ*, labour, toil, trouble.
 φιλόσοφος, *ὁ*, philosopher.

Vocabulary 17.

ἄνθος, ἄνθους, *τό*, flower.
 εἶδος, εἶδους, *τό*, form.
 ἥλιος, *ὁ*, sun.
 καθάρως, *α, ὁν*, pure.
 κάλλος, κάλλους, *τό*, beauty.
 λαμπρός, *α, ὁν*, bright.
 ὄμμα, ὄμματος, *τό*, eye.
 σέλας, σέλαος, *τό*, light.
 ὑψηλός, *ἡ, ὁν*, lofty.

Vocabulary 18.

ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν, willing,
 willingly, of one's own accord.
 θρασύς, εἰα, *ὁ*, bold, rash.

Vocabulary 19.

ἄμαθής, *ἐς*, ignorant.
 νοσώδης, *ες*, diseased, unwhole-
 some.
 πλήρης, *ες*, full (*with genitive*).
 τλήμων, *ον*, wretched.

Vocabulary 20.

θάλασσο(ττ)α, *ἡ*, sea.
 ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, *ὁ*, fish.
 ψυχος, ψύχους, *τό*, cold.

Vocabulary 21.

δέσποινα, *ἡ*, mistress, lady.
 λᾶς, λᾶος, *ὁ*, stone.
 ξανθός, *ἡ, ὁν*, yellow, golden-
 haired.
 ὄνησις, ὀνήσεως, *ἡ*, advantage.

Vocabulary 22.

βαρύς, εἰα, *ὁ*, heavy, (of the
 voice) deep.
 οὐδέ, *conj.*, not even, neither, nor.
 πλῆθος, *ους, τό*, multitude.
 ποίημα, ποιήματος, *τό*, poem.
 προφήτης, *ὁ*, prophet.
 τέττιξ, τέττιγος, *ὁ*, grasshopper.
 χόρτος, *ὁ*, grass.
 ψιλός, *ἡ, ὁν*, bare.

Vocabulary 23.

ἀεί, *adv.*, always, for ever.
 ἄνεμος, *ὁ*, wind.

ἀρχαῖος, α, *ov*, ancient.
 εὐδῖος, α, *ov*, calm.
 κούφος, η, *ov*, light.
 κράτος, κράτους, τό, strength.
 ξίφος, ξίφους, τό, sword.
 οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one,
 nothing.
 ὄψιος, α, *ov*, late.
 πολλάκις, *adv.*, often.
 Σικελία, ἡ, Sicily.

Vocabulary 24.

ἐχθρός, á, *ov*, hostile, hateful.
 κακία, ἡ, cowardice, vice.
 Σπαρτιάτης, ó, Spartan.
 ταχύς, εἰα, ú, swift.

Vocabulary 25.

ἐλάχιστος, η, *ov*, least, irreg.
 superl. of ὀλίγος.
 ἥσων, *ov*, inferior, irreg. comp.
 of κακός.
 κέντρον, τό, sting.
 λῦων, *ov*, preferable, irreg. comp.
 of ἀγαθός.
 μέλισσα, ἡ, bee.
 τραῦμα, τραύματος, τό, wound.
 (See also List III, I. G. page
 89.)

Vocabulary 26.

βαρέως, *adv.*, impatiently.
 εὐμενῶς, *adv.*, kindly.
 κίνδυνος, ó, danger.
 κούφος, *adv.*, lightly.
 μάλα, *adv.*, very.
 πλέον, *adv.*, more.
 ῥαδίως, *adv.*, easily.
 σωφρόνως, *adv.*, prudently.
 ταχέως, *adv.*, quickly, swiftly.

Vocabulary 27.

ἀ-ό, *prep. with gen.*, from.
 Δημήτηρ, Δήμητρος, ἡ, the god-
 dess Demeter.
 δις, *num. adv.*, twice.
 δισχιλιοι, αι, α, two thousand.
 δύο, δυοῖν, two.
 δώδεκα, *indecl.*, twelve.

εἰς or ἐς, *prep. with acc.*, into, to.
 ἕξ, *indecl.*, six.
 ἑξάκις, *num. adv.*, six times.
 Ἑστία, ἡ, the goddess Vesta.
 ἔτος, ἔτους, τό, year.
 Ἥρα, ἡ, the goddess Hera.
 Θερμόπυλαι, αἱ, Thermopylae,
 a pass in Greece.
 ἱέραξ, ἱέρακος, ó, hawk.
 ὀγδοος, η, *ov*, eighth.
 πεντεκαίδεκα, *indecl.*, fifteen.
 πρῶτος, η, *ov*, first.
 τάλαντον, τό, talent.
 τεσσαράκοντα, *indecl.*, forty.
 τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred.
 τρίς, *num. adv.*, thrice.
 τριςκαίδεκα, thirteen.
 ὠόν, τό, egg.

Vocabulary 28.

ἀλλά, *conj.*, but.
 ἀτιμία, ἡ, dishonour.
 μόνον, *adv.*, only.
 τιμή, ἡ, honour.

Vocabulary 29.

ἐνεκα (*prep. with gen.*, usually
 placed after, sometimes before
 its case), on account of, for
 the sake of.

Vocabulary 30.

ἄλλος, η, ο, another, the other.
 ἡμέρα, ἡ, day.
 συγγενής, ἐς, kindred, kinsman.
 σύντομος, *ov*, short.

Vocabulary 31.

ἐπιστολή, ἡ, letter.
 πάππος, ó, grandfather.

Vocabulary 32.

Ἀσσύριος, α, *ov*, Assyrian.
 γάρ, *conj.*, for (placed after the
 first word of the sentence
 which it introduces).
 δισμύριοι, αι, α, twenty thousand.
 μακρόβιος, *ov*, long-lived.
 μέλι, μέλιτος, τό, honey.
 πάμπολυς, πόλλη, πολυ, very
 much, very great.

Vocabulary 33.

θάνατος, *ον*, immortal.
 ἄσωτος, *ον*, accursed.
 Ἴρις, Ἰριδος, ἡ, Iris, the messenger of the gods.
 μακάριος, *α, ον*, happy.
 νῦν, *adv.*, now.

Vocabulary 34.

αἷτιος, *α, ον*, guilty (*with gen.*).
 ἀτιμώρητος, *ον*, unavenged, unpunished.
 μή, not (see I. G. p. 56).
 φόνος, *δ*, murder.

Vocabulary 35.

ἀκούω, σομαι, I hear (*with gen.*).
 γράφω, ψω, I write, paint.
 ἐθέλω, ἥσω, I wish.
 θαυμάζω, ἄσομαι, I admire.
 θηρεύω, σω, I hunt.
 κατα-καίω, καύσω, I burn down.
 σώζω, σω, I save, keep, preserve.

Ἀνακρέων, Ἀνακρέοντος, *δ*, the poet Anacreon.
 γεωργός, *δ*, husbandman.
 δεσπότης, *δ*, master, ruler.
 οἰκία, ἡ, house.
 Ὅμηρος, *δ*, the poet Homer.
 πᾶν, *adv.*, altogether.
 ποῖ, *interrog. adv.*, whither?
 στρατόπεδον, τό, camp.

Vocabulary 36.

ἀμφι-καλύπτω, ψω, I enfold.
 διώκω, ξω, I pursue.
 δουλεύω, σω, I am subject to, *with dat.*
 ἐκ-στρέφω, ψω, I turn inside out.
 κρίνω, κρίνω, I judge.
 λύω, σω, I loosen.
 μηκύνω, ὕνω, I lengthen.
 οἰκτείρω, ἐρῶ, I pity.
 πορεύω, σω, I carry.
 ῥίπτω, ψω, I hurl.

APP. I. G. I.

στελλω, ελῶ, I equip.
 σφάζω, ξω, I kill.
 τειχίζω, ἰω, I fortify.

ἀδαμάντινος, *ον*, of adamant.
 Ἀντιγόνη, ἡ, Antigone.
 ἄπειρος, *ον*, unused-to (*with gen.*).
 βοήθεια, ἡ, help, aid.
 εὐθύς, *adv.*, immediately.
 ἴδιος, *α, ον*, one's own
 Ἴτυς, Ἴτυος, *δ*, Itya.
 κλύδων, κλύδωνος, *δ*, wave.
 μηνυτής, *δ*, informer.
 οὕτω, *adv.*, so.
 Πολυνείκης, *δ*, Polynices, son of Oedipus, king of Thebes.
 Πρόκνη, ἡ, Procne.
 σκηνή, ἡ, tent.
 στυφλός, *ον*, rugged.
 ταξίαρχος, *δ*, captain.
 Τηρεὺς, Τηρέως, *δ*, Tereus.
 τί, *interrog. adv.*, why?
 χαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, of-bronze, brazen.
 ὥσπερ, *adv.*, as.

Vocabulary 37.

κατα-σκάπτω, ψω, I raze to the ground.
 κατα-σκευάζω, ἄσω, I prepare, furnish.
 κινδυνεύω, σω, I risk.
 λείβω, ψω, I pour.
 λούω, σω, I wash.
 πλέκω, ξω, I wreath, plait.
 φθείρω, ἐρῶ, I destroy.

Βοιωτός, *δ*, Boeotian.
 δίσκος, *δ*, quoit.
 ἐκ, ἐξ (*before vowel*), *prep. with gen.*, out of, from.
 ἔρμα, ἐρύματος, τό, fortification.
 εὐεργεσία, ἡ, kindness.
 Θηβαῖος, *α, ον*, Theban.
 ἱερός, *α, ον*, sacred.
 λεοντή, ἡ, lion's skin.
 λίθος, *δ*, sometimes ἡ, stone.
 μῆλον, τό, sheep.

H

νείκος, νείκους, τό, quarrel.
πίστις, πίστεως, ἡ, faith, confidence.

Vocabulary 38.

κατα-φεύγω, ξομαι or ξοῦμαι, I flee for refuge.
μετα-βάλλω, βαλῶ, I change.

ἀγρός, ὁ, (in plural) the country.
ἐρετμόν, τό, oar.
σύν, *prep.* with *dat.*, with.

Vocabulary 39.

δια-φθείρω, ἐρῶ, I destroy utterly.
κράζω, κεκραῖομαι (late κράξω), I scream, cry out.
ὀνομάζω, ἄσω, I name, call.

ἀνάθημα, ἀναθήματος, τό, offering.
ἐνδεής, ἐς, deficient (*with gen.*).
ἡμις, εἰα, υ, half.
ἡνίοχος, ὁ, charioteer.
ὅταν, *conj.*, when (used with subjunctive).
παράδεισος, ὁ, pleasure-ground.
πῶλος, ὁ, foal; also a proper name, Polus.
τότε, *adv.*, then.
φυλακή, ἡ, a keeping-guard, prison.

Vocabulary 40.

ἀπ-έχομαι, ἀφ-έχομαι, I abstain from, *with gen.*
ἀπο-κρίνομαι, οὔμαι, I answer (*with dat.*).
βουλευομαι, σομαι, I deliberate, determine.
δέχομαι, δέχομαι, I receive.
ἱατρεῖω, σω, I cure.
κολάζω, ἄσω, I punish.
λογίζομαι, ἴσομαι or ιοῦμαι, I reckon.
μῶνομαι, μανήσομαι and μανούμαι, I am mad.

ὀργίζομαι, ὀργιούμαι, I am angry.
παιδεύω, σω, I teach.
σέβομαι, (*Mid.* as *Act.*) I worship.

ἀδίκως, *adv.*, unjustly.
ἀκολασία, ἡ, intemperance.
ἀναβάτης, ὁ, rider.
ἀριστερός, ὁ, ὄν, left, left-hand.
γράμμα, γράμματος, τό, letter.
δεξιός, ὁ, ὄν, right-hand.
ἐμπειρία, ἡ, experience.
Ζήνων, Ζήνωνος, ὁ, Zeno, the philosopher.
κόρη, ἡ, the temples.
λαλιά, ἡ, gossip.
μέθη, ἡ, drunkenness.
μητρόπολις, πόλεως, ἡ, mother-city, capital.
μόνος, ἡ, ὄν, alone.
νῶτον, τό, back.
ὅπταν, *adv.*, whenever (used only with subjunctive).
περί, *prep.* with *gen.*, concerning, for, respecting.
πότερος, α, ὄν, whether of the two (*Lat. uter*).
ψῆφος, ἡ, pebble, vote.

Phrase:—

ἐπὶ κόβης τύπτειν, to give a box on the ear.

Vocabulary 41.

δια-πράσσω, ξω, I accomplish.
ἤκω, ἤξω, I am come.
λείπω, ψω, I leave.
ὀρίζω, ἴσω, ἰῶ, I appoint, *in Mid.* define.
παρα-σκενάζω, ἄσω, I prepare.
πείρω, περῶ, I pierce.
σκεπτομαι, ψομαι, I devise, consider.
σπείρω, ἐρῶ, I scatter, sow.
φύρω, φύρσω, I defile.
ἀρπαγή, ἡ, plunder, prey.

βαλανεῖον, τό, bath.
 γέφυρα, ἡ, bridge.
 δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy.
 ἐμπόριον, τό, trading-place.
 εὐλάβεια, ἡ, precaution.
 ἱερεῖον, τό, victim.
 ἱερόν, τό, temple.
 μάτην, *adv.*, in vain.
 μέχρι, *prep. with gen.*, as far as,
 until.
 σείρά, ἡ, a rope, trace.
 τοιοῦτος, αὐτῇ, οὗτο, *dem. pron.*,
 such, of such kind.
 ὦρα, ἡ, season, time.

Vocabulary 42.

ἀναγκάζω, ἄσω, I compel.
 ἀρπάζω, ἄσω and ἄσομαι, I
 carry off.
 τοξεύω, σω, I shoot, slay (with
 a bow).

Δελφοί, οἱ, Delphi, a town and
 temple in Greece.
 δῆ, *adv.*, indeed.
 εἰάν, *conj.* followed by *subj.*, if.
 μαντεῖον, τό, oracle.
 Ὠρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Orion.

Phrase:—

λύειν νόμους, to repeal laws (*Lat. leges*
abrogare).

Vocabulary 43.

ἐκ-πλήσσω, ξω, I astound.

Ἀρμένιος, ὁ, Armenius.
 ἐπειδάν, *conj.*, when, followed by
subj.
 ἐκκλεία, ἡ, glory.
 ναυμαχία, ἡ, sea-fight.

Phrase:—

δικὴν τίνειν, to pay the penalty.

Vocabulary 44.

ἄλγος, ἄλγους, τό, trouble.
 κεραυνός, ὁ, thunderbolt.
 λυγρός, ὁ, ἄν, sad.
 χωρίς, *prep. with gen.*, without.

Vocabulary 45.

παύω, σω, I make to cease, Mid.
 παύομαι, I cease, *with gen.*
 πότερον, or πότερα, *adv.*,
 whether.
 φιλόανθρωπος, ον, benevolent.

Vocabulary 46.

μάχομαι, ἔσομαι or οὔμαι, I fight.
 μετα-πέμπομαι, ψομαι, I send for.
 ὀφείλω, λήσω, I owe.

δυνατός, ἡ, ὄν, able, powerful.
 μνά, μνάς, ἡ, a mina, a sum of
 money.
 ὀπόσος, ἡ, ον, how great, how
 much, how many.
 πελταστής, ὁ, peltast, a light-
 armed soldier, opp. to ὀπλίτης.
 Τάνταλος, ὁ, Tantalus, a fabu-
 lous personage.
 τριήρης, τριήρεος, οὐς, ἡ, trireme,
 i.e. a galley with three banks
 of oars.

Vocabulary 47.

ἐκ-πέμπω, ψω, I send out.
 ἐξ-άγω, ξω, I lead out.
 παρ-αγγέλλω, ελω, I give orders.

Ἀμφίων, ἰόνος, ὁ, Amphion, a
 son of Zeus.
 Ζηθεύς, Ζηθέως, ὁ, Zetheus,
 brother to Amphion.
 Καλλίμαχος, ὁ, Callimachus, an
 Athenian hero.
 Λακεδαιμών, Λακεδαιμόνος, ἡ,
 Lacedaemon.
 ὅποι, *adv.*, whither.

Vocabulary 48.

αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυνθῆσομαι or
 αἰσχυνούμαι, I am ashamed.
 διψάω, ἦσω, I thirst.
 δράω, ἄσω, I do.
 πεινάω, ἦνω, I hunger.
 τιμάω, ἦσω, I honour.

ἀμφί, *adv.*, about.
 εὐχή, ἡ, prayer.
 σκέλος, σκελους, τό, leg.
 φαῦλος, η, ον, vulgar.

Vocabulary 49.

αἰτιάσμαι, ἰδσομαι, I accuse, *with acc. of pers., gen. of thing.*

ἀγνία, ἡ, exercise.
 ἤδη, *adv.*, now, already.
 μέντοι, *conj.*, nevertheless.
 ὀρθῶς, *adv.*, rightly.
 ῥητορικὴ (*sc. τέχνη*), rhetoric, the art of speaking.

Phrase:—

ἐργῇ χρῆσθαι, to indulge anger.

Vocabulary 50.

δοκέω, δόξω, I seem.
 κατηγορέω, ἦσω, I accuse, *with gen.*
 πολεμέω, ἦσω, I wage war against, war with, *with dat.*
 πολιορκέω, ἦσω, I besiege.
 σκοπέω, ἦσω, I consider.
 ὑποχωρέω, ἦσομαι, I retire.

ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, spring.
 θῶς, θωός, ὁ, jackal.
 πτερωτός, ἡ, ὄν (also ὅς, ὄν), winged.

Vocabulary 51.

ἐπιμελέομαι, ἦσομαι, I take-care-of, *with gen.*

ἀλλότριος, α, ον, of-others.
 ἀνδραποδώδης, *es.*, slavish.
 Γανυμήδης, ὁ, Ganymede, cup-bearer of the gods.
 δικαίως, *adv.*, justly.
 οἰκείος, α, ον, of-one's-own.
 ὁσιος, α, ον, holy.
 συμπόσιον, τό, feast.

Vocabulary 52.

ἀγνοέω, ἦσω, I am ignorant-of, *with gen.*

ἀπο-βλέπω, ψω, I look-steadfastly-at.
 δῆρῶ, ὥσω, I lay-waste.
 ἐρημιάω, ὥσω, I make-desolate.
 ὁμοιάω, ὥσω, I liken.
 πληρῶω, ὥσω, I satisfy.

Διογένης, ὁ, Diogenes, a celebrated Cynic philosopher.
 Οἰδίπους, ποδος, ὁ, Oedipus, a king of Thebes.
 ὑδρωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, dropsical.
 φιλάργυρος, ον, covetous.

Vocabulary 53.

ἀξιόω, ὥσω, I deem-worthy, *with gen. of thing.*
 πρέπει, *impers.*, it behoves, it is fitting; *with dat. of pers.*

Vocabulary 54.

αἰτέω, ἦσω, I beg.
 ἀπο-καλύπτω, ψω, I disclose.
 ἐλέγχω, ξω, I refuse.
 κινέω, ἦσω, I arouse.
 πατέω, ἦσω, I tread.
 συγ-καλέω, ἔσω, I call-together.

αὔριον, *adv.*, to-morrow.
 ἔφοροι, οἱ, Ephors, Spartan magistrates.
 Ἰσοκράτης, ὁ, Isocrates.
 καρδία, ἡ, heart.
 Κόνων, ωνος, ὁ, Conon.
 ὅσπερ, ἤπερ, *ὅπερ*, the very one who.
 σήμερον, *adv.*, to-day.
 χθές, *adv.*, yesterday.

Vocabulary 55.

βαδίζω, ιούμαι, I go.
 παρ-ίστημι, παρα-στήσω, I make to stand by, place by, cause, raise (2 aor. stand by).

ἐνταῦθα, *adv.*, there.
 λίθινος, η, ον, of-stone.
 μετά, *prep. with acc.*, after.

μυριάς, *ádos, ἡ*, a myriad, 10,000.

οἰκέτης, *ὁ*, slave.

οὐπω, *adv.*, not yet.

πληγή, *ἡ*, blow.

πύλη, *ἡ*, gate.

Σικελός, *ἡ, ὁν*, Sicilian.

σκοπός, *ὁ*, watchman.

στήλη, *ἡ*, pillar, monument.

τετραρχία, *ἡ*, tetrarchy.

Vocabulary 58.

δειπνέω, *ἦσω, ἥσομαι*, I dine.

εὖδω, *ἦσω*, I sleep.

κοιμάω, *ἦσω*, I put to sleep; *Mid. and Pass.*, I sleep, go-to-rest.

μεθ-ίστημι, μεταστήσω, *in Mid.*, I retire, cease from, *with gen.*

συν-ίστημι, συνστήσω, *in Mid.*, I meet together.

ἐνέδρα, *ἡ*, ambush.

Vocabulary 57.

ἀπο-τίθηναι, *θήσω*, I put-away.

ἔξεστι, *impers. with dat.*, it is allowed, lawful.

παρα-τίθηναι, *θήσω*, I set-before, grant, *with dat. of pers.*

συν-τίθηναι, *θήσω*, I compose.

αὖθις, *adv.*, again.

δεσμωτήριον, *τό*, prison.

ἐπιστήμη, *ἡ*, knowledge.

κοινωνός, *ὁ*, companion.

πειθώ, *οὗς, ἡ*, persuasion.

πολυετής, *ἑς*, full-of-years.

σπονδή, *ἡ*, treaty.

συγχώρησις, συγχωρήσεως, *ἡ*, consent.

Τιθωνός, *ὁ*, Tithonus, brother of Priam.

τράπεζα, *ἡ*, table.

ἵδε, *adv.*, so, thus.

Phrases:—

νόμον *ποιεῖν*, to make a law (said of a despot).

νόμον *θεσθεῖν*, to make a law (of a republic).

εὖ *διατεθέναι* τινὰ εἶδ, to treat one well.

Vocabulary 58.

ἐσθίω, *ἔδομαι*, I eat. (I. G. i. p. 136.)

αἰδιος, *ον*, everlasting.

ἔπου, *adv.*, where.

σιδηρος, *ὁ*, iron, sword.

Σκυθικός, *ἡ, ὁν*, Scythian.

Vocabulary 59.

ἀπο-δίδωμι, δώσω, I restore, return (a favour), *in Mid.* I sell.

Αἰολός, *ὁ*, Aeolus, king of the Aeolian Islands.

ἄσκος, *ὁ*, bag.

ἄτιμος, *ον*, dishonoured.

ἡδέως, *adv.*, gladly.

μωρία, *ἡ*, folly.

ὅπως, *conj. and adv.*, in order that, how.

ὅσος, *η, ον*, as great as, as many as.

Phrase:—

δίκην *διδόναι*, to pay the penalty, to suffer punishment.

Vocabulary 60.

ἀπατάω, *ἦσω*, I cheat.

ἡττάομαι, *ἥσομαι*, more usu.

ἡττηθῆσομαι, I am worsted.

οἶχομαι, οἰχήσομαι, I am undone.

προσ-λαμβάνω λήψομαι, I take in addition.

ἄκων, *ουσα, ον*, unwilling.

ἅμα, *adv.*, at-the-same-time.

ἄνθρωπινως, *adv.*, like a man.

ἐξουσία, *ἡ*, authority.

μέρος, *μέρους, τό*, part.

οὐδαμῶς, *adv.*, in no wise.

Πλαταιείς, Πλαταιέων, *οἱ*, Plataeans.

τροφή, *ἡ*, victuals.

Vocabulary 61.

προ-ίεμαι, ἥσομαι, I throw away.

ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον, necessary.
 γυμνάσιον, τό, a place for bodily
 exercise, bodily exercise.
 ἐπικούριοι, οἱ, mercenary troops.
 κόμη, ἡ, hair.
 Μαντινεία, ἡ, Mantinea.
 ὤμος, ὁ, shoulder.

Vocabulary 62.

ἀρέσκο, ἀρίσω, I please, *with*
dat.
 εἰς-εἰμι, I will go into, enter.
 λυπείω, ἥσω, I pain.

ἀνάντης, ἄναντες, steep.
 ἄνω, ἀν., up.
 ἐνθα, ἀν. and conj., where.
 ἔσχατος, ὁ, ον, last.

Vocabulary 63.

ἐπί-κειμαι, κείσομαι, I am laid
 on, inflicted.
 μαρτυρέω, ἥσω, I bear witness.
 στεφανός, ὦσω, I crown.
 ὑπό-κειμαι, ὑπείσομαι, I lie under.

ἄρωτος, ον, invulnerable.
 θεμέλιοι, οἱ, foundations.
 θρόνος, ὁ, throne.
 Καινεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Caeneus.
 μέσον, τό, moderation.
 οὖν, ἀν., therefore, then.
 σίγα, ἀν., silently.
 τιμωρία, ἡ, vengeance.

Vocabulary 64.

ἀπο-πίμπλημι, πλήσω, I fill full
 of, satisfy.
 ἐμ-πίμπλημι, πλήσω, I fill full
 of.
 πίμπλημι, πλήσω, I fill (*with*
gen. of thing with which).
 συν-τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, I fall-in-
 with (*with dat.*).

δάκρυον, τό, tear.
 ὅποτε, ἀν., whenever.
 πεδίον, τό, plain.

Phrase:—

ὀναίμην, may I be happy.

Vocabulary 65.

ἀτυχέω, ἥσω, I am unlucky.
 δια-φυλάττω, ξω, I maintain.

γενναῖος, α, ον, noble.
 ἥθος, ἥθους, τό, disposition.
 μελέτη, ἡ, practice.
 πᾶνταλος, ὁ, peg.

Vocabulary 66.

δέω, δεήσω, I lack.
 οἶδα, I know (I. G. i. p. 140).

οὖν, ἀν., then
 ὥς, conj., that.

Phrase:—

πολλοῦ δέω, I am far from (*with inf.*).

Vocabulary 67.

ἀνα-πετάννυμι (πετᾶσω), πετῶ, I
 throw-open.
 ἀντ-απο-δείκνυμι, δείξω, I show-
 in-return.
 δια-ῤ-ρήγνυμι, ῤήξω, I break-
 through, tear, cleave asunder.
 δια-σκάπτω, ψω, I make-a-
 breach-in.
 ἐξ-ίημι, ἥσω, I send-out.
 μὴνύω, ὕσω, I reveal.
 πῆγνυμι, πῆξω, I fix, fasten.
 προσ-μῖγνυμι, μίξω, I hold in-
 tercourse with, approach (*with*
dat.).
 σκεδάννυμι (σκεδᾶσω), σκεδῶ, I
 scatter.

Ἄθως, Ἄθω, ὁ, Mount Athos.
 ἀκτίς, ἀκτίνος, ἡ, ray.
 ἀνώμοτος, ον, unsworn.

Ἄργος, ὁ, Argus.
 δίκτυον, τό, net.
 ἐγγύς, ἀν. and prep., near,
 (with gen.).
 ἐπεὶ, conj., when.
 κατά, prep. (with gen.), down
 (upon).
 Κένταυρος, ὁ, Centaur.
 κλίνη, ἡ, bed.
 κοῦ for καὶ οὐ.
 κώμη, ἡ, village.
 Λάκαινα, ἡ, a Laconian woman
 (fem. of Λάκων).
 λῆμα, λήματος, τό, spirit.
 λιμός, ὁ, hunger.
 ὄψον, τό, seasoning.
 πρότερον, ἀν., before.
 Πυθαγόρας, ὁ, Pythagoras, a
 philosopher.
 σπανίως, ἀν., seldom.
 στόμα, στόματος, τό, mouth.
 ταῦρος, ὁ, bull.
 Τυφῶν, Τυφῶνος, ὁ, Typhon, a
 fabulous monster.
 χθών, χθονός, ἡ, ground.
 χρηστότης, χρηστότητος, ἡ,
 goodness.

Vocabulary 68.

δέομαι, δεήσομαι, I entreat
 (with gen.), *Mid.* of δέω, I
 lack.
 εἰώ, εἰσσω, I permit.
 ἐμ-μένω, μενῶ, I stand fast,
 remain.
 ἐπ-ακολουθεῖω, ἦσω, I pursue.
 καθεζομαι, εδούμαι, I sit down.
 Ἀττικός, ὁ, ὄν, of-Attica.
 βόλος, ὁ, throw, cast (of dice,
 or net, &c.).
 ἐσβολή, ἡ, attack.
 ἱκέτης, ὁ, suppliant.
 πρόθυμος, ὄν, zealous, of good
 cheer.
 συμμαχία, ἡ, alliance.
 ὕμνος, ὁ, hymn.
 Χαλδαίος, ὁ, a Chaldaean.

Phrases:—

δοκεῖ μοι, it seems good to me (with
 inf.).
 κατὰ βραχὺ, little by little (*Lat. paul-
 latim*).
 οἶμαι δεῖν, I think fit (with inf.).

Vocabulary 69.

ἀνα-σπάω, ἄσω, I draw up.
 ἀπο-βαίνω, βήσομαι, I result.
 βοάω, βοήσομαι, I cry out.
 βύω, βύσω, I stuff full.
 εὐεργετέω, ἦσω, I benefit (with
 acc.).
 κυνέω, κύσω, I kiss.
 περαίνω, ἀνῶ, I finish.

Εὐμενίδες, αἱ, the Furies.
 τοσοῦτος, αὐτή, οὗτο, so great,
 such.
 ὕστατος, ἡ, ὄν, last.
 χρηστήριον, τό, oracle.

Phrase:—

παρὰ δόξαν, contrary to expectation.

Vocabulary 70.

βοηθέω, ἦσω, I assist (with
 dat.).
 οἰκοδομέω, ἦσω, I build.
 ὑπο-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, I sup-
 pose.

ἀθῆτος, ὄν, unpunished.
 Βρασιδᾶς, ὁ, Brasidas, a Lacedaemonian general.
 δικαστήριον, τό, court of justice.
 Ἑλληνικός, ὁ, ὄν, Grecian, Greek.
 ὀστῆον (οὖν), οὐ, τό, bone.
 οὐδέτερος, α, ὄν, neither of the
 two.

Vocabulary 71.

αἰρούμαι, αἰρήσομαι, I choose.
 ἀνα-γινώσκω, ἀναγνώσομαι, I
 read.
 λοιδορούμαι, ἦσομαι, I abuse
 (with dat.).

πίνω, πίομαι, I drink. (I. G. i. p. 136.)

τιτρώσκω, τρώσω, I wound.

ἔτοιμος, η, ον, ready.

Vocabulary 73.

ἀν-αιρέω, ἦσω, I take up (esp. for burial).

δια-λύω, σω, in *Mid.*, I depart.

ἐκ-κόπτω, ψω, I cut out.

ἐξ-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, I come out.

ὠνέομαι, ἦσομαι, I buy. (I. G. i. p. 136.)

ἕτερος, α, ον, the one—the other (of two), another.

κώνειον, τό, hemlock, a poison by which prisoners were put to death at Athens.

στέγος, στέγους, τό, abode.

Vocabulary 73.

ἀπτω, ψω, I fasten. In *Mid.* I fasten myself to, I lay hold of (*with gen.*).

ἐκ-πνέω, πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι, I breathe-out.

ἐκ-χέω, χεῶ, I pour out.

στρατηγέω, ἦσω, I am general over (*with gen.*).

ἄμαξα, ἡ, wagon.

ἀρά, ἡ, curse.

ζεύγος, ζεύγους, τό, beast of burden.

ξένος, ό, stranger.

Vocabulary 74.

ἀπ-άγω, άξω, I lead back.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, I throw.

ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, I awaken.

ἐγρήγορα, 2nd perf. fr. ἐγείρω, I am awake.

περι-τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, I run round. (I. G. i. p. 136.)

τρώγω, τρώξομαι, I gnaw.

ἄγνοια, ἡ, ignorance.

Αἰσχύλος, ό, Aeschylus.

δυσσεβής, ές, impious.

Θράκη, ἡ, Thrace.

ὄμιλος, ό, crowd.

πρόφάσις, προφάσεως, ἡ, excuse.

χελώνη, ἡ, tortoise.

Vocabulary 75.

δια-βαίνω, βήσομαι, I cross over.

προσ-πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, I fall down before.

Ἕλυσ, Ἕλυσ, ό, the Halys, a river of Asia Minor.

γαῖα, ἡ, poet. for γῆ, earth.

γυμνός, ὅ, όν, naked.

εἶτα, adv., then.

λήθη, ἡ, forgetfulness.

ὕστερον, adv., afterwards.

Vocabulary 76.

δηλόω, ώσω, I make clear.

παρα-βάλλω, βαλῶ, I compare.

προσ-ποιῶμαι, ἦσομαι, I pretend.

σύν-οιδα, I am privy to (*with dat. of pers.*). I. G. i. p. 140.

ἀγενής, ές, of low birth.

ἀφύης, ές, without-natural-talent.

γραφῆ, ἡ, writing.

ἐνδεια, ἡ, lack.

ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον, necessary.

καινός, ἡ, όν, new.

κατάδηλος, ον, very-clear.

κρίσις, κρίσεως, ἡ, decision.

μέτριος, α, ον, moderate.

ποτόν, τό, drink.

VOCABULARIES TO EASY READING LESSONS.

Vocabulary I.

ἀναδίδωμι, ἀναδίδω, I give.
 πρόειμι (εἶμι), I go, go forth.

ἐπί, *prep. with acc.*, to.
 τις, *neut. τι, indef. pron.*, one, a
 certain one, a.

Vocabulary II.

ἀρκέω, εἶσω, *in' pass.*, I am con-
 tented with.

πυνθάνομαι, πύσσομαι, 2 aor.
 ἐπυθόμην, I inquire.

αὐτάρκεια, ἡ, independence, con-
 tentment.

Vocabulary III.

περιπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, 2 aor.
 περιέπεσον, I fall in with,
 with *dat.*

Βίων, ὢνος, ὁ, Bion, a philo-
 sopher.

Vocabulary IV.

ἐξέρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, 2 aor.
 ἦλθον, I march out, go out.
 θεάομαι, ἄσομαι, I behold, won-
 der at.

μή, *conj.*, lest, that not.
 Μύνδος, ον, ἡ, Myndus, a city
 of Caria.
 Μύνδιος, α, ον, *adj.*, Myndian, of
 Myndus.

Vocabulary V.

συμβάλλω, βαλῶ, 2 aor. συνέ-
 βαλον, *part.* συμβαλόν, I eu-
 gage with.

ἐπεὶ, *conj.*, when.
 Πύρρος, ον, ὁ, Pyrrhus, king of
 Epirus.
 'Ρωμαῖος, α, ον, *adj.*, Roman.

Vocabulary VI.

ἀναεύννυμι, ζεύξω, I break up
 (of an encampment).
 παρείμι, *inf.* παρεῖναι, I am
 present.

'Αντίγονος, ὁ, Antigonus.
 πότε; *interrog. adv.*, when?
 σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος, ἡ, a war-
 trumpet, trumpet.

Vocabulary VII.

ἐκπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα,
 2 aor. ἐξέπεσον, I am banished.
 ὑπομένω, μενῶ, I endure.

ἀρχή, ἡ, power, kingdom.
 τηλικούτος, αὐτή, οὗτο, such, so
 great.

Vocabulary VIII.

ἐφίστημι, ἐπιστήσω, I set over;
 2 aor. ἐπέστην, I was set over.
 μισέω, ἡσώ, I hate.
 φθονέω, ἡσώ, I envy.

Συρακόσιος, *a, on, adj.*, Syracusan.

Vocabulary IX.

ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, I consider.

δωρεά, ἡ, a gift; *acc. used as adv.*, as a gift.

οὐκοῦν, *conj.*, therefore.

τάλαντον, τό, a talent.

Φωκίων, ὢνος, δ, Phocion.

Vocabulary X.

αἰρέω, ἦσω, *perf.* ἤρηκα, 2 aor. εἶλον, I take.

λοιδορέω, ἦσω; *also in mid.*, λοιδοροῦμαι, I abuse, insult.

μειδιάω, ἄσω, I smile.

πιπράσκω, *fut.* ἀποδώσομαι, *perf.* πῆπράκα, I sell.

πῆπράκα, I sell.

Ἀγαθοκλῆς, εἰς, δ, Agathocles.

κεράμεύς, εἰς, δ, a potter.

μισθός, δ, pay, reward.

ὅτι, *conj.*, that; *often serves only to introduce the words of a*

speaker, and not to be translated.

πρός, *prep.* with *acc.*, *with.*

Vocabulary XI.

ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, *perf.* ἐγρήγορα (*neut.*), 1 aor. ἤγειρα, I rouse up, stir up.

καταγινώσκω, καταγνώσομαι, κατέγνωκα, κατέγνωα, I give as judgement against.

τρέπομαι, ψομαι, I go over to.

Δεκελειός, ἡ, ὄν, *adj.*, of or belonging to Decelea (*see note, p. 92*).

Vocabulary XII.

ἐγκαλλωπίζομαι, I show myself off, make myself beautiful.

Ἀντισθένης, οὗς, δ, Antisthenes, a Cynic philosopher.

κυνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *adj.*, *lit.* dog-like; Cynic, an epithet of Antisthenes and his school.

THE END.

50, ALDEMARLE STREET, LONDON,
October, 1880.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

MURRAY'S STUDENT'S MANUALS.

A Series of Class-books for advanced Scholars.

FORMING A CHAIN OF HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST AGES
DOWN TO MODERN TIMES.

"We are glad of an opportunity of directing the attention of teachers
to these admirable schoolbooks."—THE MUSEUM

English History and Literature.

THE STUDENT'S HUME: A HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE REVOLUTION IN 1688. By
DAVID HUME. Incorporating the Researches of recent Historians.
New Edition, revised, corrected, and continued to the Treaty of Berlin
in 1878, by J. S. BREWER, M.A. With Notes, Illustrations, and
7 Coloured Maps and Woodcuts. (830 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

. *Questions on the "Student's Hume,"* 12mo. 2s.

**THE STUDENT'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF
ENGLAND.** FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY VII. TO THE
DEATH OF GEORGE II. By HENRY HALLAM, LL.D. (680 pp.)
Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH CHURCH
HISTORY.** From the ACCESSION OF HENRY VIII. to the Silencing
of Convocation in the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By CANON PERRY,
M.A. (635 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE.** By GEORGE P. MARSH. (538 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH LIT-
ERATURE.** By T. B. SHAW, M.A. (510 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH LIT-
ERATURE.** Selected from the BEST WRITERS, and arranged Chrono-
logically. By THOS. B. SHAW, M.A. (560 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Scripture and Church History.

THE STUDENT'S OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

FROM THE CREATION OF THE WORLD TO THE RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM CAPTIVITY. With an Introduction to the Books of the Old Testament. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. With 40 Maps and Woodcuts. (630 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, CONTAINING THE CONNECTION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. With 30 Maps and Woodcuts. (680 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL

HISTORY. FROM THE TIMES OF THE APOSTLES TO THE FULL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND THE PAPAL POWER. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. (654 pp.) With Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Ancient History.

THE STUDENT'S ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE

EAST. FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE CONQUESTS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, INCLUDING EGYPT, ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA, MEDIA, PERSIA, ASIA MINOR, AND PHENICIA. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. With 70 Woodcuts. (608 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF GREECE. FROM

THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ROMAN CONQUEST. With Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. By WM. SMITH, D.C.L. With 100 Woodcuts. (640 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

* * * *Questions on the "Student's Greece."* 12mo. 2s.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ROME. FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE. With Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. By DEAN LIDDELL. With 80 Woodcuts. (686 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S GIBBON; AN EPITOME OF THE

HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By EDWARD GIBBON. Incorporating the Researches of recent Historians. With 200 Woodcuts. (700 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Europe.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By HENRY HALLAM, LL.D. (650 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. FROM THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE TREATY OF BERLIN, 1878. Post 8vo. *[In Preparation.]*

France.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SECOND EMPIRE, 1852. With Notes and Illustrations on the Institutions of the Country. By W. H. JERVIS, M.A. With Woodcuts. (724 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Geography and Geology.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. By CANON BEVAN, M.A. With 150 Woodcuts. (710 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE. By CANON BEVAN, M.A. With 120 Woodcuts. (684 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY. By SIR CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. With 600 Woodcuts. (602 pp.) Post 8vo. 9s.

Law and Philosophy.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. With Quotations and References. By WILLIAM FLEMING, D.D. (440 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S BLACKSTONE. AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE ENTIRE COMMENTARIES. By R. MALCOLM KERR, LL.D. (670 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S EDITION OF AUSTIN'S JURISPRUDENCE. Compiled from the larger work. By ROBERT CAMPBELL. (544 pp.) Post 8vo. 12s.

AN ANALYSIS OF AUSTIN'S LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE. By GORDON CAMPBELL. (214 pp.) Post 8vo. 6s.

HORTENSIVS: AN HISTORICAL ESSAY ON THE OFFICE AND DUTIES OF AN ADVOCATE. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, Q.C. Adapted for School Prizes. Woodcuts. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Histories.

These Works have been drawn up for the Lower Forms, at the request of several teachers, who require more elementary books than the **STUDENT'S HISTORICAL MANUALS**.

- A SMALLER SCRIPTURE HISTORY OF THE OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENT, IN THREE PARTS;—I.** Old Testament History. **II.** Connection of Old and New Testaments. **III.** New Testament History to A.D. 70. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L. With 40 Illustrations. (370 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

This book is intended to be used with, and not in the place of, the Bible. The object has been to supply a condensed manual of Scripture history, comprehensive, but at the same time concise, for Junior Classes.

"Students well know the value of Dr. Wm. Smith's larger Scripture History. This abridgment omits nothing of importance, and is presented in such a handy form that it cannot fail to become a valuable aid to the less learned Bible Student."—*People's Magazine*.

- A SMALLER ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE EAST, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE CONQUEST OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.** By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. With 70 Woodcuts. (310 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

"This book is designed to aid the study of the Scriptures, by placing in their true historical relations those allusions to Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Phœnicia, and the Medo-Persian Empire, which form the background of the history of Israel from Abraham to Nehemiah. The present work is an indispensable adjunct of the 'Smaller Scripture History;' and the two have been written expressly to be used together."

- A SMALLER HISTORY OF GREECE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ROMAN CONQUEST.** By WM. SMITH, D.C.L. With 74 Woodcuts. (268 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

This history has been drawn up at the request of several teachers, for the use of lower forms, elementary pupils. The table of contents presents a full analysis of the work, and has been so arranged, that the teacher can frame from it QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HIS CLASS, the answers to which will be found in the corresponding pages of the volume.

- A SMALLER HISTORY OF ROME, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE.** By WM. SMITH, D.C.L. With 70 Woodcuts. (324 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

The "Smaller History of Rome" has been written and arranged on the same plan, and with the same object, as the "Smaller History of Greece." Like that work it comprises separate chapters on the institutions and literature of the countries with which it deals.

- A SMALLER CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY.** With Translations from the Ancient Poets, and Questions on the Work. By H. R. LOCKWOOD. With 50 Woodcuts. (300 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

This work has been prepared by a lady for the use of schools and young persons of both sexes. In common with many other teachers, she has long felt the want of a consecutive account of the heathen deities, which might safely be placed in the hands of the young, and yet contain all that is generally necessary to enable them to understand the classical allusions they may meet with in prose or poetry, and to appreciate the meanings of works of art.

A carefully prepared set of QUESTIONS is appended, the answers to which will be found in the corresponding pages of the volume.

A SMALLER MANUAL OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

By CANON BEVAN, M.A. (240 pp.) With Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

"This work has been drawn up chiefly for the lower forms in schools, at the request of several teachers who require for their pupils a more elementary work than the 'Student's Manual of Ancient Geography.' The arrangement of the two works is substantially the same. The more important towns alone are mentioned; the historical notices are curtailed; modern names are introduced only in special cases, either for the purpose of identification or where any noticeable change has occurred; and the quotations from classical works are confined for the most part to such expressions as are illustrative of local peculiarities. A very ample Index is supplied, so that the work may supply the place of a dictionary for occasional reference."

A SMALLER MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

By JOHN RICHARDSON, M.A., Diocesan Inspector of Schools. Post 8vo.

This "Smaller Manual" has been compiled for pupils who are acquiring for the first time the chief facts of General Geography, and no pains have been spared to render the learner's task as easy and as pleasant as the nature of the subject admits of. Accuracy as to details has been striven after, in order that the young student may have a solid and safe foundation for his future studies in the advanced branches of the Sciences.

A SMALLER HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. With 60 Woodcuts. (400 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

"The most recent authorities have been consulted, and it is confidently believed that the Work will be found to present a careful and trustworthy account of English History for the lower forms in schools, for whose use it is chiefly intended."—*Preface.*

"This little volume is so pregnant with valuable information, that it will enable anyone who reads it attentively to answer such questions as are set forth in the English History Papers in the Indian Civil Service Examinations."—*Reader.*

A SMALLER HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE:

Giving a sketch of the lives of our chief writers. By JAMES ROWLEY. (276 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

The important position which the study of English literature is now taking in education, has led to the publication of this work, and of the accompanying volume of specimens. Both books have been undertaken at the request of many eminent teachers, and no pains have been spared to adapt them to the purpose for which they are designed, as elementary works to be used in schools.

SHORT SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Selected from the chief authors and arranged chronologically. By JAMES ROWLEY. With Notes. (368 pp.) 16mo. 3s. 6d.

While the "Smaller History of English Literature" supplies a rapid, but trustworthy sketch of the lives of our chief writers, and of the successive influences which imparted to their writings their peculiar character, the present work supplies choice examples of the works themselves, accompanied by all the explanations required for their perfect explanation. The two works are thus especially designed to be used together.

A SMALLER HISTORY OF FRANCE, FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES. Uniform with the smaller History of England. 16mo. [*In preparation.*]

6 MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Biblical Dictionaries.

FOR DIVINES AND SCHOLARS.

- A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE; COMPRISING ITS ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.** By Various Writers. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L. and LL.D. Editor of the "Classical and Latin Dictionaries." With Illustrations. 3 vols. (3158 pp.) Medium 8vo. 5*l.* 5*s.*

"Dr. Smith's Bible Dictionary could not fail to take a very high place in English literature; for no similar work in our own or in any other language is for a moment to be compared with it."—*Quarterly Review*.

"By such a work as Dr. Smith's Bible Dictionary, every man of intelligence may become his own commentator."—*Times*.

"Our Churches could scarcely make a better investment than by adding this work of unsurpassed excellence to their pastor's library."—*Baptist Magazine*.

"A repository of invaluable Biblical lore."—*Literary Churchman*.

"A magnificent undertaking worthy the great name of its Editor, and the great body of eminent men he has gathered around him."—*Christian Witness*.

"A book of reference alike for scholar and student. The most complete, learned, and trustworthy work of the kind hitherto produced."—*Athenaeum*.

"The work has our strongest recommendation. We place it on our library-shelf as a treasure, and we hope congregations will enable their ministers to 'do likewise.'"—*Evangelical Magazine*.

FOR FAMILIES AND STUDENTS.

- A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.** Condensed from the larger Work. With Maps and 300 Illustrations. (1039 pp.) 8vo. 2*s.*

This Work is intended to satisfy a generally expressed wish for an account of the most recent Biblical studies in a form adapted for universal circulation. A Dictionary of the Bible, in some form or another, is indispensable for every family. The Divine, the Scholar, and all who seek to investigate thoroughly the various subjects connected with the Bible, and to master those controversies which are now exciting such deep and general interest, must still have recourse to the larger Dictionary; but to students in the Universities, and in the Upper Forms at Schools, to private families, and to that numerous class of persons who desire to arrive at *results* simply, this CONCISE DICTIONARY will, it is believed, supply all that is necessary for the elucidation and explanation of the Bible.

FOR SCHOOLS AND YOUNG PERSONS.

- A SMALLER DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.** Abridged from the larger Work. With Maps and Illustrations. (620 pp.) Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The "Larger Dictionary of the Bible" is mainly intended for Divines and Scholars, and the "Concise Dictionary" for Families and Students; but a smaller and more elementary work is needed for the use of schools, Sunday School Teachers, and young persons in general. This "Smaller Dictionary" contains such an account of Biblical antiquities, biography, geography, and natural history as a young person is likely to require in the study of the Bible. In addition to the woodcuts inserted in the text, several maps are added to illustrate the articles relating to geography and history.

"An invaluable service has been rendered to students in the condensation of Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary. The work has been done as only a careful and intelligent scholar could do it, which preserves to us the essential scholarship and value of each article."—*British Quarterly Review*.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Classical Dictionaries.

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY.

By VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L. and LL.D.

"It is an honour to this College to have presented to the world so distinguished a scholar as Dr. Wm. Smith, who has, by his valuable manuals of classical antiquity, and classical history and biography, done as much as any man living to promote the accurate knowledge of the Greek and Roman world among the students of this age."—*Mr. Grote on the London University.*

I. A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Including the Laws, Institutions, Domestic Usages, Painting, Sculpture, Music, the Drama, &c. (1300 pp.) With 400 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 28s.

II. A DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY.

Containing a History of the Ancient World, Civil, Literary, and Ecclesiastical. (1200 pp.) With 450 Illustrations. 3 vols. Medium 8vo. 84s.

III. A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY.

Including the Political History of both Countries and Cities, as well as their Geography. (2500 pp.) With 530 Illustrations. 2 vols. Medium 8vo. 56s.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

For the Higher Forms in Schools. Condensed from above Dictionaries. 750 Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

A SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

For Junior Classes. Abridged from the above Work. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A SMALLER DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES.

For Junior Classes. Abridged from the above Work. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The two following Works are intended to furnish a complete account of the leading personages, the Institutions, Art, Social Life, Writings, and Controversies of the Christian Church from the time of the Apostles to the age of Charlemagne. They commence at the period at which the "Dictionary of the Bible" leaves off, and form a continuation of it.

A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The History, Institutions, and Antiquities of the Christian Church. By VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L., and ARCHDEACON CHEETHAM, D.D. With Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 2 Vols. £3 13s. 6d.

"All matters connected with the form and arrangement of churches, their worship, and their ornamentation are treated with great care and knowledge, and, where necessary, with abundance of illustrations. It is obvious, that on a great number of subjects, necessarily presenting themselves in a work like this, the difficulties of avoiding the temptations to be partial and one-sided must often be great. It seems to us fair to say that a very creditable success has been achieved in surmounting them."—*Times.*

A DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY,

LITERATURE, SECTS, AND DOCTRINES. By VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L., and PROFESSOR WACE, M.A. Vols. I. and II. Medium 8vo. 31s. 6d. each. (To be completed in 4 vols.)

"It is a great credit to English scholarship and English theology to have produced a work like this, full of the results of original and laborious study, which people on different sides of disputed questions, and differing in view possibly from the writers of the articles, may consult with so much confidence that they will find sound and valuable information. The editors may with justice put forward the claim that they have made accessible to all educated persons a great mass of information hitherto only the privilege of students with the command of a large library."—*Times.*

Dr. Wm. Smith's Latin Dictionaries.

"I consider Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionaries to have conferred a great and lasting service on the cause of classical learning in this country."—DEAN LIDDELL.

"I have found Dr. Wm. Smith's Latin Dictionary a great convenience to me. I think that he has been very judicious in what he has omitted, as well as what he has inserted."—DR. SCOTT.

A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. BASED ON THE WORKS OF FORCELLINI AND FREUND. With Tables of the Roman Calendar, Measures, Weights, and Money. By WM. SMITH, D.C.L., and LL.D. (1200 pp.) Medium 8vo. 21s.

This work holds an intermediate place between the Thesaurus of Forcellini and the ordinary School Dictionaries. It makes no attempt to supersede Forcellini, which would require a dictionary equally large; but it aims at performing the same service for the Latin language as Liddell and Scott's Lexicon has done for the Greek. Great attention has been paid to Etymology, in which department especially this work is admitted to maintain a superiority over all existing Latin Dictionaries.

Dr. Wm. Smith's 'Latin-English Dictionary' is lifted, by its independent merit, far above comparison with any school or college dictionary commonly in use."—*Examiner*.

A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, WITH A SEPARATE DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES, TABLES OF ROMAN MONIES, &c. Abridged from the above Work, for the Use of Junior Classes. (672 pp.) Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

"This abridgment retains all the characteristic excellences of the larger work—its clearness and correctness of explanation, simplicity of arrangement, sufficiency of illustration, exhibition of etymological affinities and modern derivatives."—*Athenæum*.

A COPIOUS AND CRITICAL ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. Compiled from Original Sources. By WM. SMITH, D.C.L., and LL.D., and THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A. (970 pp.) Medium 8vo. 21s.

It has been the object of the Authors of this work to produce a more complete and more perfect ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY than yet exists, and every article has been the result of original and independent research.

Great pains have been taken in classifying the different senses of the English words, so as to enable the Student readily to find what he wants.

Each meaning is illustrated by examples from the classical writers; and those phrases are as a general rule given in both English and Latin.

"This work is the result of a clear insight into the faults of its predecessors as to plan, classification, and examples. In previous dictionaries the various senses of English words are commonly set down hap-hazard. This has been avoided in the present instance by the classification of the senses of the English words according to the order of the student's need. Not less noteworthy is the copiousness of the examples from the Latin, with which every English word is illustrated; and, last not least, the exceptional accuracy of the references by which these examples are to be verified."—*Saturday Review*.

A SMALLER ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above Work, for the use of Junior Classes. (730 pp.) Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

"An English-Latin Dictionary worthy of the scholarship of our age and country. It will take absolutely the first rank and be the standard English-Latin Dictionary as long as either tongue endures. Even a general examination of the pages will serve to reveal the minute pains taken to ensure its fullness and philological value, and the work is to a large extent a dictionary of the English language, as well as an English-Latin Dictionary."—*English Churchman*.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Educational Series.

"The general excellence of the books included in Mr. Murray's educational series, is so universally acknowledged as to give in a great degree the stamp of merit to the works of which it consists."—SCHOOLMASTER.

INTRODUCTION TO THE LATIN COURSE.

THE YOUNG BEGINNER'S FIRST LATIN BOOK:

Containing the Rudiments of Grammar, Easy Grammatical Questions and Exercises, with Vocabularies. Being a Stepping Stone to Principia Latina, Part I., for Young Children. (112 pp.) 12mo. 2s.

THE YOUNG BEGINNER'S SECOND LATIN

BOOK: Containing an easy Latin Reading Book, with an Analysis of the Sentences, Notes, and a Dictionary. Being a Stepping Stone to Principia Latina, Part II., for Young Children. (98 pp.) 12mo. 2s.

Latin Course.

PRINCIPIA LATINA, Part I. FIRST LATIN COURSE.

A Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book with Vocabularies. (200pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The main object of this work is to enable a Beginner to fix the Declensions and Conjugations thoroughly in his memory, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of useful words. It presents in one book all that the pupil will require for some time in his study of the language.

The Cases of the Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, are arranged both AS IN THE ORDINARY GRAMMARS AND AS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER, together with the corresponding Exercises. In this way the work can be used with equal advantage by those who prefer either the old or the modern arrangement.

APPENDIX TO PRINCIPIA LATINA, Part I. Containing

Additional Exercises, with Examination Papers. (125 pp.) 12mo. 2s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA, Part II. READING BOOK. An

Introduction to Ancient Mythology, Geography, Roman Antiquities, and History. With Notes and a Dictionary. (268 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA, Part III. POETRY. 1. Easy

Hexameters and Pentameters. 2. Eclogæ Ovidianæ. 3. Prosody and Metre. 4. First Latin Verse Book. (160 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA, Part IV. PROSE COMPOSITION.

Rules of Syntax, with Examples, Explanations of Synonyms, and Exercises on the Syntax. (194 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA, Part V. SHORT TALES AND

ANECDOTES FROM ANCIENT HISTORY, FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN PROSE. (140 pp.) 12mo. 3s.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY. Arranged according to

Subjects and Etymology; with a Latin-English Dictionary to Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos, and Cæsar's "Gallic War." (190 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S LATIN GRAMMAR. FOR THE

HIGHER FORMS. (406 pp.) Post 8vo. 6s.

SMALLER LATIN GRAMMAR. FOR THE MIDDLE AND

LOWER FORMS. Abridged from the above. (220 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

TACITUS. GERMANIA, AGRICOLA, AND FIRST BOOK OF

THE ANNALS. With English Notes. (378 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

. Keys may be had by AUTHENTICATED TEACHERS on application.

Greek Course.

INITIA GRÆCA, Part I. A FIRST GREEK COURSE, containing Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies. 12mo. (194 pp.) 3s. 6d.

The great object of this work, as of the "Principia Latina," is to make the study of the language as easy and simple as possible, by giving the grammatical forms only as they are wanted, and by enabling the pupil to translate from Greek into English and from English into Greek as soon as he has learnt the Greek characters and the First Declension. For this purpose only a few new words are introduced in each Exercise, and these are constantly repeated, so that they cannot fail to be impressed upon the mind of the pupil.

APPENDIX TO INITIA GRÆCA, Part I. Containing Additional Exercises, with Examination Papers and Easy Reading Lessons with the Sentences Analysed, serving as an Introduction to INITIA GRÆCA, Part II. 12mo. 2s. 6d. [In the Press.]

INITIA GRÆCA, Part II. A READING BOOK. Containing short Tales, Anecdotes, Fables, Mythology, and Grecian History. With a Lexicon. 12mo. (220 pp.) 3s. 6d.

INITIA GRÆCA, Part III. PROSE COMPOSITION. Containing the Rules of Syntax, with copious Examples and Exercises. 12mo. (202 pp.) 3s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S GREEK GRAMMAR. FOR THE HIGHER FORMS. By PROFESSOR CURTIUS. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L. Post 8vo. (386 pp.) 6s.

The Greek Grammar of Dr. Curtius is acknowledged by the most competent scholars to be the best representative of the present advanced state of Greek scholarship. It is, indeed, almost the only Grammar which exhibits the inflexions of the language in a really scientific form; while its extensive use in schools, and the high commendations it has received from practical teachers, are a sufficient proof of its excellence as a school-book. It is surprising to find that many of the public and private schools in this country continue to use Grammars, which ignore all the improvements and discoveries of modern philology, and still cling to the division of the substantives into ten declensions, the designation of the Second Perfect as the Perfect Middle, and similar exploded errors.

A SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR. FOR THE MIDDLE AND LOWER FORMS. Abridged from the above Work. 12mo. (220 pp.) 3s. 6d.

THE GREEK ACCIDENCE. Extracted from the above Work. 12mo. (125 pp.) 2s. 6d.

PLATO: THE APOLOGY OF SOCRATES, THE CRITO, AND PART OF THE PHÆDO; with Notes in English from STALLBAUM. SCHLEIERMACHER'S Introductions. 12mo. (242 pp.) 3s. 6d.

* * Keys may be had by AUTHENTICATED TEACHERS on application.

French Course.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part I. A FIRST FRENCH COURSE. Containing Grammar, Delectus, Exercises, and Vocabularies. 12mo. (172 pp.) 3s. 6d.

This work has been compiled at the repeated request of numerous teachers who, finding the "Principia Latina" and "Initia Græca" the easiest books for learning Latin and Greek, are anxious to obtain equally elementary French books on the same plan. There is an obvious gain in studying a new language on the plan with which the learner is already familiar. The main object is to enable a beginner to acquire an accurate knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of words useful in conversation as well as in reading.

APPENDIX TO FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part I. Containing Additional Exercises and Examination Papers. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
[Nearly Ready.]

FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part II. A READING BOOK. Containing Fables, Stories, and Anecdotes, Natural History, and Scenes from the History of France. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, and copious Etymological Dictionary. 12mo. (260 pp.) 4s. 6d.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part III. PROSE COMPOSITION. Containing a Systematic Course of Exercises on the Syntax, with the Principal Rules of Syntax. 12mo. *[In preparation.]*

THE STUDENT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR: PRACTICAL AND HISTORICAL, FOR THE HIGHER FORMS. By C. HERON-WALL. With INTRODUCTION by M. LITTRE. Post 8vo. (490 pp.) 7s. 6d.

This grammar is the work of a practical teacher of twenty years' experience in teaching English boys. It has been his special aim to produce a book which would work well in schools where Latin and Greek form the principal subjects of study.

"This book as a whole is quite a monument of French Grammar, and cannot fail to become a standard work in high class teaching."—*School Board Chronicle.*

"It would be difficult to point more clearly to the value of Mr. Wall's work, which is intended for the use of Colleges and Upper Forms in schools, than by quoting what M. Littré says of it in an introductory letter:—'I have carefully tested the principal parts of your work, and have been completely satisfied with the accuracy and correctness which I found there.'"—*Saturday Review.*

A SMALLER FRENCH GRAMMAR. FOR THE MIDDLE AND LOWER FORMS. Abridged from the above Work. 12mo. (230 pp.) 3s. 6d.

* * * Keys may be had by AUTHENTICATED TEACHERS on application.

German Course.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA, Part I. A FIRST GERMAN COURSE. Containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies. 12mo. (164 pp.) 3s. 6d.

This work is on the same plan as the "French Principia," and therefore requires no further description, except in one point. Differing from the ordinary grammars, all German words are printed in Roman, and not in the old German characters. The latter add to the difficulty of a learner, and as the Roman letters are not only used by many modern German writers, but also in Grimm's great Dictionary and Grammar, there seems no reason why the beginner, especially the native of a foreign country, who has learnt his own language in the Roman letters, should be any longer debarred from the advantage of this innovation. It is believed that this alteration will facilitate, more than at first might be supposed, the acquisition of the language. But at the same time, as many German books continue to be printed in the German characters, some Reading Lessons are given, printed, in both German and Roman letters. When the learner has become familiar with the German words in the Roman letters, he will, after a little practice, find no difficulty in reading the German characters.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA, Part II. A READING BOOK. Containing Fables, Stories, and Anecdotes, Natural History, and Scenes from the History of Germany. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, and Dictionary. 12mo. (272 pp.) 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR. With a Sketch of the Historical Development of the Language and its Principal Dialects. Post 8vo. (240 pp.) 3s. 6d.

. *Keys may be had by AUTHENTICATED TEACHERS on application.*

Italian Course.

ITALIAN PRINCIPIA. A FIRST ITALIAN COURSE. Containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, with Vocabularies, and Materials for Italian Conversation. By SIGNOR RICCI, Professor of Italian at the City of London School. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

. *Key may be had by AUTHENTICATED TEACHERS on application.*

Dr. Wm. Smith's English Course.

A PRIMARY HISTORY OF BRITAIN. Edited by WM. SMITH, D.C.L. and LL.D. (368 pp.) 12mo. 2s. 6d.

This book is a Primary History in no narrow sense. It is an honest attempt to exhibit the leading facts and events of our history, free from political and sectarian bias, and therefore will, it is hoped, be found suitable for schools in which children of various denominations are taught.

"This Primary History admirably fulfils the design of the work. Its style is good, its matter is well arranged, and the pupil must be very stupid who fails to gather from its lively pages an intelligent account of the history of our united nation. It cannot fail to be a standard book."—*John Bull*.

A SCHOOL MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. With 194 Exercises. By WM. SMITH, D.C.L., and T. D. HALL, M.A. With Appendices. (256 pp.) Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

This Work has been prepared with a special view to the requirements of Schools in which English, as a *living language*, is systematically taught, and differs from most modern grammars in its thoroughly practical character. A distinguishing feature of the book is the constant appeal for every usage to the authority of Standard English Authors.

"Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall have succeeded in producing an admirable English Grammar. We cannot give it higher praise than to say that as a school grammar it is the best in this country. The writers have throughout aimed at making a serviceable working school-book. There is a more complete and systematic treatment of Syntax than in any other works of the kind. It is a work thoroughly well done."—*English Churchman*.

. Keys may be had by AUTHENTICATED TEACHERS on application.

A PRIMARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR for Elementary Schools. With 84 Exercises and Questions. Based on the above Work. By T. D. HALL, M.A. 16mo. 1s.

This Work aims at the very clearest and simplest statement possible of the first principles of English Grammar. It is designed for the use of children of all classes from about eight to twelve years of age.

"We doubt whether any grammar of equal size could give an introduction to the English language more clear, concise, and full than this does."—*Watchman*.

A MANUAL OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION. With Copious Illustrations and Practical Exercises. By T. D. HALL, M.A. (210 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A SCHOOL MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL. By JOHN RICHARDSON, M.A. (400 pp.) Post 8vo. 5s.

This work has been drawn up for Middle Forms in Public Schools, Ladies' Colleges, Training Colleges, Assistant and Pupil Teachers, Middle Class and Commercial Schools, and Civil Service Examinations.

"It fully sustains the high reputation of Mr. Murray's series of school manuals, and we venture to predict for it a wide popularity. Bearing in mind its high character, it is a model of cheapness."—*School Guardian*.

Standard School Books.

A CHILD'S FIRST LATIN BOOK. COMPRISING
NOUNS, PRONOUNS, AND ADJECTIVES, WITH THE ACTIVE VERBS.
With ample and varied Practice of the easiest kind. Both old and
new order of Cases given. By THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A.
New and Enlarged Edition. 16mo. (124 pp.) 2s.

The speciality of this book lies in its presenting a great variety of
quiet voce work for class-room practice, designed to render the young
beginner thoroughly familiar with the use of the Grammatical forms.

This edition has been thoroughly re-cast and considerably enlarged;
the plan of the work has been extended so as to comprise the Active
Verbs; and all Paradigms of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns are
given a second time at the end of the book, WITH THE CASES
ARRANGED AS IN THE OLDER GRAMMARS.

"This work answers thoroughly to its title. The explanations are very
clear and very full, indeed AN INEXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL FIND HERE
A METHOD SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND WE HAVE SEEN."—
Watchman.

KING EDWARD VI.'s LATIN GRAMMAR; or,
An Introduction to the Latin Tongue. (324 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

KING EDWARD VI.'s FIRST LATIN BOOK.
THE LATIN ACCIDENCE. Syntax and Prosody, with an ENGLISH
TRANSLATION. (220 pp.) 12mo. 2s. 6d.

OXENHAM'S ENGLISH NOTES FOR LATIN
ELEGIACS, designed for early proficient in the art of Latin
Versification. (156 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

HUTTON'S PRINCIPIA GRÆCA. AN INTRO-
DUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GREEK. A Grammar, Delectus, and
Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. (154 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR. Abridged by
BLOMFIELD. Revised by E. S. CROOKE, B.A. (412 pp.) Post
8vo. 4s.

LEATHES' HEBREW GRAMMAR. With the Hebrew
text of Genesis i.—vi., and Psalms i.—vi. Grammatical Analysis and
Vocabulary. (252 pp.) Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Natural Philosophy and Science.

THE FIRST BOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

an Introduction to the Study of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Light, Heat, and Sound, with numerous Examples. By SAMUEL NEWTH, M.A., D.D., Fellow of University College, London. *New and Enlarged Edition.* (200 pp.) Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

. This work embraces all the subjects in Natural Philosophy required at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

ELEMENTS OF MECHANICS, INCLUDING HYDRO-

STATICS. With numerous Examples. By SAMUEL NEWTH, M.A., D.D., Principal of New College, London, and Fellow of University College, London. *New and Enlarged Edition.* (362 pp.) Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

This Edition (the Sixth) has been carefully revised throughout, and with especial reference to changes recently made in the Regulations of the University of London.

MATHEMATICAL EXAMPLES. A Graduated Series of

Elementary Examples in Arithmetic, Algebra, Logarithms, Trigonometry, and Mechanics. *Third Edition.* (378 pp.) Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.

THE CONNECTION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

By MARY SOMERVILLE. *10th Edition.* Portrait and Woodcuts. (468 pp.) Post 8vo. 9s.

"Mrs. Somerville's delightful volume. The style of this astonishing production is so clear and unaffected, and conveys, with so much simplicity, so great a mass of profound knowledge, that it should be placed in the hands of every youth, the moment he has mastered the general rudiments of education."—*Quarterly Review.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By MARY SOMERVILLE.

7th Edition. Portrait. (548 pp.) Post 8vo. 9s.

"Mrs. Somerville's 'Physical Geography' is the work she is most generally known by, and notwithstanding the numerous works on the same subject that have since appeared, it still holds its place as a first authority."—*Nature.*

Mrs. Markham's Histories.

"Mrs. Markham's Histories are constructed on a plan which is novel and we think well chosen, and we are glad to find that they are deservedly popular, for they cannot be too strongly recommended."—JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE FIRST INVASION BY THE ROMANS. By MRS. MARKHAM. Continued down to Recent Times. With Conversations at the end of each Chapter. With 100 Woodcuts. (528 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

"Mrs. Markham's 'History of England' is the best history for the young that ever appeared, and is far superior to many works of much higher pretensions. It is well written, well informed, and marked by sound judgment and good sense, and is moreover extremely interesting. I know of no history used in any of our public schools at all comparable to it."—QQ in *Notes and Queries*.

HISTORY OF FRANCE, FROM THE CONQUEST BY THE GAULS. By MRS. MARKHAM. Continued down to Recent Times. With Conversations at the end of each Chapter. With 70 Woodcuts. (550 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

"Mrs. Markham's Histories are well known to all those engaged in the instruction of youth. Her Histories of England and France are deservedly very popular; and we have been given to understand, in proof of this assertion, that of her Histories many thousand copies have been sold."—*Edin's Messenger*.

HISTORY OF GERMANY, FROM THE INVASION OF THE KINGDOM BY THE ROMANS UNDER MARIUS. Continued down to Recent Times. On the plan of MRS. MARKHAM. With 50 Woodcuts. (460 pp.) 12mo. 3s. 6d.

"A very valuable compendium of all that is most important in German History. The facts have been accurately and laboriously collected from authentic sources, and they are lucidly arranged so as to invest them with the interest which naturally pertains to them."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By LADY CALLCOTT. Continued down to Recent Times. With 36 Woodcuts. (286 pp.) 16mo. 1s. 6d.

"I never met with a history so well adapted to the capacities of children or their entertainment, so philosophical, and written with such simplicity."—MRS. MARCETT.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A NEW VERSION. Chiefly from the Original Sources. By REV. THOMAS JAMES. With 100 Woodcuts. (168 pp.) Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"Of ÆSOP'S FABLES there ought to be in every school many copies, full of pictures."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

"This work is remarkable for the clearness and conciseness with which each tale is narrated; and the book has been relieved of those tedious and unprofitable appendages called 'morals,' which used to obscure and disfigure the ancient editions of this work."—*The Examiner*.

THE BIBLE IN THE HOLY LAND. BEING EXTRACTS FROM DEAN STANLEY'S SINAI AND PALESTINE. With Woodcuts. (210 pp.) 16mo. 2s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Bradbury, Agnew, & Co.]

[Printers, Whitefriars.]

21

